THE BOMBAY COURIER

PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

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VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY 9 FEBRUARY, 1839. NO. 3211

NOTICE.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Chartered Bank of Bombay, will be held, at the late Office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO., in Meadows Street, this day, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of laying the proceedings of the Bank Committee before their Constituents relative to Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter, of the 16th ultimo, intimating the decision of the President in Council of Bengal on the subject of the Charter.

Bombay, 9th February, 1839.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

SEALED Tenders for Messing the Schools of the above Institution will be received by the Collector until the 25th Instant. A Diet Table will be submitted to those desirous of tendering on application at the Schools, or to the Collector personally.—Byculla, 9th February 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the goods and Chattels, rights and credits, of MRS. ANNE KNEEBONE, late of Bombay widow, deceased, may be granted to *Edward Lawrence Bennett*, of Bombay European Inhabitant, and *Charlote Page*, his wife. All persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 7th day of February, 1839.

MORGAN AND ARMITAGE,
Petitioners' Proctors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received at the Cathedral Vestry, until 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 20th Instant, for the purchase of the Clock, recently removed from the old Steeple of St. Thomas's Cathedral.

Persons desirous of purchasing the same, are requested to specify in their Tenders, in words as well as figures, the rate which they are willing to give for it.

The Tenders will be opened on the date and at the hour above stated, in the presence of such of the parties as may be in attendance, when the highest offer will be accepted.

One half the purchase money is to be deposited immediately the offer is accepted, and the remaining moiety is to be paid on the removal of the Clock, which must take place within *Three* days after the sale, or the sum deposited will be forfeited.

By order of the Cathedral Trustees,
W. W. BROWN,
Trustees' Clerk.

Bombay, 8th Feb., 1839.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street*. Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage, engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept 1836

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.

11 CORNHILL AND 8 ST. MARTINS PLACE CHARING CROSS.

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has the pleasure to announce that he has recently entered into arrangements for extending the advantages of his Agency Establishment and affording to his friends increased facilities for the transaction of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

The great increase of engagement which has resulted from the character of his Establishment, has induced him to receive two Gentlemen as Partners, from whose exertions attention and experience combined with his own, he anticipates the greatest benefit to his correspondants.

Captain Grindlay avails himself of this opportunity to offer his grateful acknowledgements for the extended and cordial support he has hitherto received.

Referring to the experience of the past as evidence of the zeal and care which may be relied upon for the future, Captain Grindlay has only to announce that the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of Grindlay Christan and Mathews.

IN THE PRESS
AND WILL BE SPEEDILY PUBLISHED
A SECOND EDITION OF

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839; with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition will contain the latest and most correct lists of the House of Peers and Commons; the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign; Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year.

The Army List will be corrected to the 31*st January*, and the Civil and Indian Navy Lists to the 15th *February* instant.

Courier Office, 9th February 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Goverment during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES Two.

Courier Office, 9th February 1839

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. Have received and exposed for Sale an Invoice of valuable Jewellery, consisting of, Handsome Bracelets, Finger Rings, Diamond and other Broaches, Locket Loops, Breast Pins, richly Chased Seals, engraved and Plain Chased Keys, handsome curb Watch Chains, Gold and Silver Snuff Boxes, Silver Filagree Necklaces, Elephant Tusk Snuff Boxes, Gold and Silver mounted Spectacles, Platina, gold and silver Watch Guards, Jet Earrings and Broaches, Enamelled mourning ditto &c. &c —No. 10 Forbes Street, Bombay, 8th February, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday the 13th instant, Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at his Residence Mazagon, next door to Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Esq. The neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queens Ware of *Dr. G. A. Stewart*, proceeding to England, consisting of a handsome Jackwood Dining Table in 4 pieces, Sofa and Round Tables, Handsome Damasks Couches with Chairs to match, an Elegant 6 light Chandelier, double branch Wall Shades, Hanging Lamps, Best English Silver Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, ditto Forks, a beautiful centre Piece, Liquor and Cruet frames; Rich Cut Dessert set, Superior Dinner Services, a Beautiful Dessert and Tea set of fawn Color and gold with painted Landscape Centre, Breakfast sets, a well fitted Camp Case, Four post and other bedsteads, a fine Dressing Glass, Ladies toilet, Tables, washing Stands, Wadrobes, Sideboards, Cookroom Furniture, Cooking Pots, and the usual requisites of a well furnished establishment.

AT NOON.—Unless previously disposed of, a Bengal built Shigram, a strong serviceable Shigram Horse, and a fine Arab riding Horse that has carried a Lady. Catalogues are in course of preparation, and the Property will be on view from the 10th instant.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co., have received for sale on Commission, some of the latest Foreign Music for Piano, with accompaniments for other instruments, as also for the voice.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. Remington and Co. the following Wines of Superior quality.

From Messrs. Todd and Basanquet of London.

Champaigne-Quarts in Cases of 3 Dozen each @	Rs 35	₱ Doz.
Pints	18	"
Port Wine Quarts	20	"

From Mons. B. Phelan of Bordeaux.
Per Louisiana-Triton and George Cuvier.

Chateau Segar in Cases of 1 and 3 Dozen quarts	22	"
Do " Patent Bottles in Cases of. 1 Dozen each	23	"
Hermitage in Cases of 1 "...quarts...	18	"
Brandy "	20	"
Champaigne in Baskets of 1 Dozen quarts...	40	"
Do 2.." ....Pints....	22	"

From Messrs. De Luze and Dumas.

A small quantitity of Superior Claret	20	"

A few Hhds. of choice old London particulars Madeira from Messrs. Newton Gordon Murdock and Co. and Scott Penfold and Co.

Also a supply of Superior Segars from Mess. E. de Otadiu and Co. Manilla.

FOR SALE.—A Buggy with Horse and Harness Price Rupees.....250
A neat Light Sigrampoe,.... 650
Apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.
Bombay 9th February 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st October 1838. Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES 3.—Courier Office, 9th February 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the estate of *Foolchund Coppoorchund* of Bombay Hindoo, merchant, under a Deed of Assignment from him to them, bearing date the 25th day of January 1838, being about to make a final dividend under the said Deed of Trust, hereby require all persons having any claim on the said estate to come and adjust the same at the office of Messrs. *Cursetjee Cowasjee and Co.* on or before the 1st day of June next, otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit of such Deed of Trust and Assignment.—Bombay, 8th Feb. 1839.

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચજે—ફુલચંદ• ફ પુરચંદ•શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•ફીન ફુ•વેપારીએના• રીખ ૨૫ મી•જાનીવારી ૧૮૩૮ ને•દીને ના લખેલા•દીદ•અપ•આશાઇનમેનટ • એટલે• અમાનત•ખત•ઉપરથી•ફેની•અશફેઆંમત નાં•અમાનતદારો•ફેરવેઆછે•જે•એજ•અમા નત•ખત•ઉપરથી•છેલી•વેફેચની•ફરે—શર વે•લોફો•જેફેનો•દાવો•એ•અશફેઆંમત•ફુપ ર•ફોએતો•મીશીઅરશ•ખરશેદજી•ફાવશજી તથા•ફુપનીની•આફ્રીશમો•તારીખ ૧ લી જુનને•દીને•અથવા•તેની•અગાઉ • આવી ને•પોતાનો•દાવો•ખરો•ફરી•ચુફાદો•ફરે— નફીતો•તેફો•એ•અમાનત•ખતનાં•નપ્રાથી• ખાતલ•થશે—તા• ૮ ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૯ ❀

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of *Foolchunnd Coppoorchund* of Bombay Hindoo Merchant, are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts forthwith to the Trustees of the said Estate under a deed of assignment bearing date the 25th day of January 1838, at the office of Messrs *Cursetjee Cowasjee and Company* before the 15th day of March next, otherwise proceedings will be taken against such debtors without further notice.—Bombay 8th Feb. 1839.

ખબર•શરવે•લોફો•જેફો•એ•ફુલચંદ • ફ પુરચંદ•શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•ફીન ફુ•વેપારીને• દેવા•ફોએ•તેફોએ•પોતાનુ•દેવુ•દીદ•અપ• આશાઇનમેનટ•નામનુ•લખત•જે તા•૨૫મી જાનીવારી•ફાને ૧૮૩૮ ને•દીને•ફરીલુફે• તેમાં•ફેરવેલા•અમાનતદારોને• ફુવેપછી •મી શીઅરશ•ખરશેદજી•ફાવશજી•તથા • ફુપ નીની•આફ્રીશમો•તારીખ ૨૫ મી•માચ• આવતા•મફીનાની•અગાઉ•પગાર•ફરે—ન ફીતો•તેફો•ઉપર •ફરી•જાણીતા•ફરેમા• વ ગર•ફરીઆદીઓ•થશે ❀

તા• ૮ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૯

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1839.

No. 88 of 1839.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Guzerat Provincial Battalion be augmented by an addition of ten Privates per Company.

This augmentation is to be considered as temporary, and the Men enrolled consequent on this Order are to be informed, that they are liable to be discharged at such time as their services may no longer be required without having any claim on Government.

No. 89.—By a resolution passed in the General Department, the services of Assistant Surgeon White, Vaccinator N. W. Division of Guzerat, were placed at the disposal of the Major General Comming the N. D. A. for the purpose of relieving Assistant Surgeon Wright, at Hursole, whose services are required for the Sinde Reserve Force.

No. 90.—Gunner Thomas Cole, of the Horse Brigade, is permitted to retire from the service on a Pension of one Shilling per diem agreeably to Article 22nd, Section LI of the Military Regulation, he having served upwards of twenty one years.

Bombay Castle, 5th February 1839.

No. 91.—Major J. Laurie, having arrived at the Presidency on the 28th ultimo, the unexpired portion of his leave to the Cape of Good Hope, is cancelled from that date, and that Officer is direct to resume his duties as Senior Deputy Commissionary of Ordnance at the Presidency.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th February 1839.

No. 6.—Mr. Harry Newham Garrett, is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Volunteer for the India Navy, from the 28th ultimo, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

No. 7.—Assistant Surgeon W. Hardy, M. D. is relieved from doing duty in the Indian Navy, and placed at the disposal of the Major General in charge of the Forces.

Bombay Castle, 5th February 1839.

No. 8.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements are confirmed:—

By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Lieutenant Buckle, Assistant to Captain Pepper, proceeding in Command of the Naval Branch of the Expedition to the Indus, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Euphrates, 14th November 1838.

Lieutenant Jardine, Assistant Surveyor, to deliver over charge of the Cutter Margaret, to Lieutenant Young, and join the Hastings, as Supernumerary, and to be considered as lent from the Palinurus, 14th November 1838.

Lieutenant Frushard, to the temporary Command of the Euphrates, 14th November 1838.

Acting Lieutenant Barker, to join the Euphrates, as Acting Lieutenant and Mate, 14th November 1838.

Assistant Surgeon Deas, proceeding to the Persian Gulph, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Emily, 16th November 1838.

Apothecary McLean, proceeding to the Persian Gulph, to join the Steam Vessel Euphrates, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Emily, 17th November 1838.

Captain Swanson, Paymaster of the Field Force, with Establishment, proceeding to Indus, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Bheema, 17th November 1838.

Mr. R. Fallon, clerk, appointed to the Semiramis as clerk in charge, vice Dawson, 17th November 1838.

Mr. Betham, to act for Mr. Fallon, in the Semiramis, as clerk in charge, uutil the arrival of the latter, or until further order, 17th November 1838.

Mr. Bone, to act as Examiner of the Indents, vice Betham, at present attached to the Semiramis as clerk in charge, 19th November 1838.

Mr. John Eilbeck, to take charge of the Hon'ble Company's Schooner Emily, 18th November 1838.

Lieutenant Warden, to take charge of the Cutter Margaret, vice Young, subpœned to attend at the ensuing Session, 29th November 1838.

Acting Lieutenant Stephens, from the Atalanta, to proceed per Berenice to join the Coote at Aden, as Acting Lieutenant and Mate, vice Hamilton, appointed to the Berenice, and Lieutenant Bowring, relieved from the duties of Mate, on board the Coote, 29th November 1838.

Acting Lieutenant Stephens, proceeding to join the Coote, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice.

Mr. Ford, to perform the duties of Mate on board the Berenice, from the date of Mr. Balfour's discharge to the shore sick, until relieved by Mr. Hamilton, or until further orders, 29th November 1838.

Lieutenant Jardine, Assistant Surveyor (lent from the Palinurus) to take charge of the Snake Steam Vessel built for service on the Indus, 30th November 1838.

By the Senior Indian Naval Officer in the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Graham, clerk, proceeding to the Presidency on medical certificate, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Ship John Marsh, from the 1st to the 21th November 1838, inclusive.

Mr. Metcalf, to act as clerk to the Commodore, from the 2nd November, vice Graham, sent sick to the Presidency.

Mr. J. Ward, Purser of the Tigris, to act as Clerk of the Vessel from the 2nd November 1838.

Mr. Midshipman Nesbit, to take charge of the Schooner Frolick from the 1st August 1838.

Lieutenant Winn, to the charge of the Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Tigris, from the 30th August 1838.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
(Signed,) E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1839.

Mr A. Elphinstone, collector of Ratnageree, is allowed to proceed on deputation into the districts from the 1st proximo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Actg. Chief Secy.*

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to withdraw the Reverend Fredrick James Spring, from Sholapoor, and to appoint him to Kharrack.

The Reverend Joseph Laurie, Senior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, returned on the 28th ultimo, from the Cape of Good Hope, to which place he had proceeded under the leave on sick certificate, granted under date the 27th April 1837.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Counril,
W. S. BOYD.—*Actg. Sec. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1839.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have issued a sunnud bearing date the 21st ultimo, to Mahadajee Ragoonath Kelkur, authorizing him to practise as vakeel in th adawlut at Rutnagherry.

Bombay Castle, 4th Febrary 1839.

Mr. H. Willis, junior magistrate of police, is allowed an extension for twelve months, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 23rd December 1837, to remain at the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy to Govt.*

NOTICE.

The Post Master General begs to publish for general information, the following rules relative to the payment of postage on letters passing to and from the "Field" and "Reserve Forces" in Scinde.

1. No postage shall be recovered in Camp, on Outward or dispatched letters.
2. The Bhooj rate of postage shall be recovered in Camp on Inward Bearing letters, received by Post via Bhooj.
3. All letters intended for transmission by Sea, to the mouth of the Indus must be paid for in advance at the office of dispatch, vizt 2 annas sea postage on each letter, in addition to the inland postage from the place of dispatch to the Presidency.
4. All letters sent from Camp, for Europe, whether intended for dispatch by Steamers or Sailing Ships, if forwarded by Post via Bhooj, must be sent under cover to Agents at the Presidency, in order that the inland postage may be recovered, as none can be received in Camp agreeably to rule 1.

E. E. ELLIOT,—*Post Master General.*
Bombay, Genl. Post Office 6th February 1839.

PROCLAMATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In conformity with the provisions of Section XVI. Clause 2. Regulation II, of 1827, it is hereby proclaimed, that the Pergunnahs of Indee and Moodeebehal, heretofore forming a part of the Dharwar Zillah, and the Talooka of Kurmulla heretofore forming a part of the Ahmednuggur Zillah, shall be annexed to the Zillah of Poona,

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Secy. to Govt*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 30th ultimo .....Chests	1,213

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 16th ultimo.....Chests	18,047
Ditto from the 17th to the 24th ultimo.....	212
Chests	18,25 9

IMPORTED.

From the 15th Oct. 1838, to the 29th Jan. last. Chests 17,189
Ditto from the 30th ultimo to the 25th instant..... 315

Total 17,504

EXPORTED

From the 8th Nov. 1838 to the 29th Jan. last..Chests 7,596
Ditto from the 30th ultimo to the 5th instant..... 216

Total 8,012

F. BOURCHIER. *Opium Agent*

Bombay, 6th February 1839.

DURPUN,---FEB. 8.

The following is a translation of a Persian letter from Hyderabad, which has been kindly sent us for publication. It sufficiently explains the mysterious affair of Syed Moostafa Khan.

"It was represented to the Nawab Ausuf Jah that Aga Syed Moostafa (who arrived at Hydrabad on the 12th of Shonwal with his son) attended the residents' office, accompanied by 12 Moomenabad horse and two guards; that he came thence to Maharaja Bahadur, who showed him a great respect and had prepared for his abode the house of Hakeem Shafee Khan, situated in his own neighbourhood. His Highness the Nawab said that the poor Syed, who had beeen brought from Bombay was innocent. About twenty Gosaees (a sort of mendicants) went to the house of Maharaja Bahadur and represented that some men of Aga Syed Moostafa had killed a Goosaee, who was related to them, and whose death, they requested should be avenged. The Goosaees were answered as follows." Your cause will be referred to the proper tribunals of justice; you may go to the Cauzy with your witnesses and demand justice." On the 14th of the month an allowance was assigned for the Syed's expences of food &c., and on the 16th mace bearers were ordered to take the defendant Aga Syed with honor to the Court. The Plaintiff's the Cashungur Goosaees were also directed to repair with their evidences to the Cauzy.

On the Saturday, the 18th instant, & the fifth day of the term, the Cauzy openly declared the invalidity of the charges and the innocence of the Syed. The Plaintiffs themselves acknowledged in the presence of the assembly, that they were sure that the Syed Saheb neither struck any one with his own hand, nor gave an order to smite any one, nor did he ever intend to do so. On the contrary many respectable witnesses stated before the court that they were present on the day of the tumult and heard Syed Moostafa khan Shaeb exclaim with a loud voice in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostanee languages," do not fight and don't beat one another, for if a murder be committed or a quarrel ensue, I will not be responsible for it." The cauzy after apologizing, set him at liberty. His Highness the Nawab of Hydrabad was much oppressed with grief for the trouble, and loss, which had been sustained by the Syed in his journey from Bombay to Hydrabad."

We hear that trials are going on at Poona of persons who composed the formidable gang which lately harassed the peaceable population of the Deccan. We regret to learn that many Patells and Koolcurnies are implicated in the matter, for which they will no doubt lose their Vuttuns. The Coolkurnee whom they had wounded near Ambaygaum has, we hear, since died. Another gang has, we learn, threatened in the vicinity of Poorrundhur, & that Lieut. Rudd has gone in pursuit of them with some Sowars. The man who was implicated in the murder of the Bunyan, has been convicted of the guilt and sentenced to suffer death.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR EDITOR.—Will you through the medium of your valuable paper try to get redress for an evil under which a large body of the Public at present labour. The evil to which I refer is the dispatch of the Steamers to the Indus not being notified long enough for persons at out Stations to avail themselves of the opportunity. There is also another evil to be complained of——the return of the Steamers without the officers of the Army being informed of it.

It may perhaps be remarked the Government do not send them for the accommodation of private individuals, but when it is taken into consideration how little trouble it will cost to oblige a great many people I trust it will soon be remedied—Mr. Editor I speak feelingly on the subject as I am.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

Poona 7 February, 1839.

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A very full Meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce was held at their Rooms this day, for the special purpose of taking into consideration the extraordinary course adopted by the Supreme Government on the subject of the Bombay Chartered Bank.

The Chairman opened the Meeting by stating, that it was summoned, agreeably to a Resolution passed at the last Quarterly Meeting, to take into consideration the late extraordinary decision of the Government of India in regard to the Bank of Bombay, but in reference only to the effect that such was likely to have on any number of Individuals hereafter undertaking any Scheme, likely to promote the good and convenience of the public, inasmuch as that decision would have the tendency of destroying the confidence, hitherto felt, that the efforts, skill, and money employed by parties, in originating and maturing any public undertaking, entitled them to all the privileges and benefits, which the Government of the Country could bestow, likely to result from such.

One of the prominent objects of the Chamber of Commerce being "*to promote and protect the general Mercantile interests of this Presidency*," this decision of the Government of India, in the matter of the Bank of Bombay, had been deemed a legitimate subject for the Members to notice, for the reasons now stated.

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried.

1st. It having been submitted to, and concurred in by the Members of the Chamber. That from the increased and increasing Commercial importance of Bombay, the want of a Bank had been widely felt, for the convenience of the public generally, as well as of the various Mercantile interests of this Presidency, and one having been projected and subscribed to, by a numerous body composed of the Civil, Military and Naval servants, as well as of all the Native and British Merchants, with very few exceptions - Approved of and sanctioned also by the local Government, subject to the confirmation of the Home Authorities, and to which afterwards, by a long and expensive course of strennuous exertion unceasingly persevered in for upwards of two years, the Proprietors and their Agents at last succeeded in gaining the assent of the Authorities in England to grant a Charter.

That, contrary however, to the manifest intentions, and to the instructions of the Home Authorities. The Government of India have refused to bestow this Charter on the parties, who originated, planned and matured the Scheme, with whom the whole correspondence of the Government and Home Authorities on the subject was carried on and whom they recognised as the applicants; and have, instead decided on offering the same to the community generally, by the unheard of mode of public auction, thus enabling parties to be admitted, either in no way connected with this presidency, or those, who though at the outset cordially invited to join, have shewn throughout the most determined hostility here and in England, both openly and secretly to the institution, and who may now, when success is made apparent, thus reap the reward of that enterprise, labor and management they would not hazard, and of that knowledge of the resources and banking capabilities of Bombay which they affected to despise.

From all which circumstances and facts, connected with the case of the Bank of Bombay, this meeting cannot but view the decision of the Government of India, as a most flagrant deviation of the just and common usage and practice, which in their experience is invariably followed by the British Legislature and the Government of every civilised country, of comferring the benefit of a charter on the original projectors of a public undertaking. That in refusing also the charter of the Bank of Bombay to those parties who first originated, planned, and matured that Scheme, and who have finally procured the sanction and instruction lately obtained from the Home authorities for the charter being granted, this meeting have now to record their opinion that the Govt. of India will in effect, by this extraordinary course, tend to destroy all confidence in any individual or body expecting from them hereafter that support and protection, the Govt. has the exclusive power to bestow for securing to such the benefit of their enterprize, and which hitherto all have considered they had a right to look, for, without partiality, at the hands of the Government.

2d. That any Act which tends to crush the zeal and efforts of parties to uncertake projects which involve the good or convenience of the public, cannot but have a most baneful influence on the improvement and prosperity of this rising Presidency, and is accordingly deserving of the immediate and unqualified disapprobation of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce, one of the objects of that association being to aid and promote the improvement of its recources.

3rd That a respectful but strong and firm remonstrance from the Members of the Chamber of Commerce, be therefore addressed to the Governor General of India on the subject, expressing at the same time the deep regret of the mercantile community of Bombay, that in numerous matters connected with the public improvement of this Presidency, now obliged by law to be referred by the local Government to the Government of India to give them effect, so many, (almost all indeed, they are grieved to observe) meet with no encouragement, and that a spirit unfavourable to the interests of this portion of British India, in the opinion of the Chamber and of the public generally, seems to predominate in the Councils of the Government of India.

4th. That this glaring alienation of what should be considered private property and rights, as being already conferred by the local Government, and confirmed by the authorities in England, is calculated to create the greatest alarm and apprehension, that the Government of India has not the wish to protect and support the claims of Individuals to the benefits of any undertaking originated on this side of India, especially when viewed in connexion with a series of measures in reference to the Bombay Presidency, emanating from the Government of India during the last few years, and which indicate not only a disregard to the just claims of this Presidency to protection, and encouragement, but seem to have been dictated by a spirit of hostility and a desire to trample upon and crush its rising importance and commercial prospects.

That a petition therefore to the British Legislature be again prepared for the approval and signature of the Members of the Chamber, and be transmitted to both Houses of Parliment opening out the very mischiveous and distructive tendency to the improvement of this Presidency of such Policy, which must retard the developement of its many capabilities and resources, and praying that in the Wisdom of the British Parliment a restoration of all the Powers to the Minor Presidencies, held by their Governments previous to the passing of the last charter, be deemed inexpedient, the British Legislature will be pleased to amend the last charter granted to the East India Company, so as to oblige the Council of the Supreme Government of India to be composed of a member and a Secretary from each Presidency, and be disconnected from the Government of any particular Presidency, as otherwise the various interests of each, never will be fairly and justly attended to, nor will they be placed in regard to commercial privileges on that full and entire equality with the Presidency of Bengal, which the consideration of justice without partiality, and the good Government of the British Empire in the East, demand.

That a Committee, composed of Messrs. Skinner. Davidson, Murray and the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, be appointed to prepare these documents.

6th. That copies of the Proceedings of the meeting, and the documents therein refered to, be sent to the East India and China Association of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow; to the Chambers of Commerce of Glasgow and Manchester, and to every member of this Chamber in England, with a request that they will use their best exertions to forward the objects of this meeting.

7th. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and that copies of the resolutions be sent for publication to all the Newspapers.

H. G. GORDON,—*Chairman.*

Bombay, 6th February 1839.

CURACHEE.—HYDRABAD,—BUKKUR.&c.

From Burnes's Bokhara and Indus.

HYDRABAD.—On the morning of the 18th, of April 1831 we moored opposite Hydrabad, which is five miles inland, having had a strong and favourable breeze from Tatta, that brought us against the stream, at the rate of three miles an hour. The dust was intolerable every where, and a village might always be discovered by the dense clouds which hovered over it. This part of Sinde is well known: the country is devoted to sterility by the Ameers, to feed their passion for the chase. The banks are enclosed to the water's edge, and the interior of these hunting-thickets is overgrown with furze, brushwood, and stunted babool trees, which always retain a verdant hue, from the richness of the soil. One or two solitary camels were to be seen raising water to fill the pools of these preserves, as the Ameer and his relative had announced a hunting excursion, and the deer* would be drawn by the thirst to drink at the only fountain, and shot by an Ameer from a place of concealment. It is thus that the chiefs sport with their game and their subjects.

The scenery near the capital of Sinde is varied and beautiful: the sides of the river are lined with lofty trees; and there is a background of hill to relieve the eye from the monotony which presents itself in the dusty arid plains of the Delta. The Indus is larger, too, than in most places lower down being about 830 yards wide; there is a sand-bank in the middle but it is hidden by the stream. The island on which Hydrabad stands is barren from the rocky and highly nature of the soil but even the arable parts are poorly cultivated.

On the capital itself, I can add little to the accounts which are already on record. It does not contain a population of twenty thousand souls, who live in houses, or rather huts, built of mud. The residence of the chief himself is a comfortless miserable dwelling. The fort, as well as the town, stands on a rocky hillock; and the former is a mere shell, partly surrounded by a ditch, about ten feet wide and eight deep, over which there is a wooden bridge. The walls are about twenty-five feet high, built of brick, and fast going to decay. Hydrabad is a place of no strength, and might readily be captured by escalade. In the centre of the fort there is a massive tower, unconnected with the works which overlooks the surrounding country. Here are deposited a great portion of the riches of Sinde. The Fulailee river insulates the ground on which Hydrabad stands; but, though a considerable stream during the swell, it was quite dry when we visited this city in April.

NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.—There is an uninterrupted navigation from the sea to Lahore. The distance, by the course of the river, amounts to about a thousand British miles: the following papers detail its practicability with minuteness, but not more so, I trust, than the great importance of the subject deserves. They also describe importance of the countries and people.

The Indus, when joined by the Punjab rivers, never shallows in the dry season to less than fifteen feet, and, seldom preserves so great a breadth as half a mile. The Chenab, or Acesines, has a medium depth of twelve feet, and the Ravee, or Hydraotes is about half the size of that river. These are the minima of soundings on the voyage but the usual depth of the three rivers cannot be rated at less than four three and two fathoms.

This extensive inland navigation, open as I have stated it to be, can *only* be considered traversable to the boats of the country which are flat bottomed and do not draw more than four feet of water when heavily laden. The largest of these carry about seventy-five tons English: science and capital might improve the build of these vessels; but in extending our commerce or in setting on foot a flotilla the present model would ever be found most convenient. Vessels of a sharp build are liable to upset when they run aground on the sand-banks. Steam boats could ply if constructed after the manner of the country but no vessel with a keel could be safety navigated.

The voyage from the sea to Lahore occupied exactly sixty days; but the season was most favourable as the south-westerly winds had set in while the stronger inundations of the periodical swell had not commenced. We reached Moolтan on the fortieth day and the remaining time was expended in navigating the Ravee which is a most crooked river. The boats sailed from sunrise to sunset and, when the wind was unfavourable, were dragged by ropes through the water.

There are rocks or rapids to obstruct the ascent, and the current does not exceed two miles and a half an hour. Our daily progress sometimes averaged twenty miles, by the course of the river; for a vessel can be hauled against the current at the rate of one mile and a half an hour. With light breezes we advanced two miles an hour, and in strong gales we could stem the river at the rate of three miles. Steam would obviate the inconveniences of this slow and tedious navigation; and I do not doubt but Mooltan might be reached in ten, instead of forty days. From that city a commercial communication could best be opened with the neighbouring countries.

A boat may drop down from Lahore to the sea in fifteen days, as follows:—to Mooltan in six, to Bukkur in four, to Hydrabad in three, and to the sea-ports in two. This is, of course, the very quickest period of descent; and I may add, that it has never been of late tried, for there is no trade between Sinde and the Punjab by water.

There are political obstacles to using the Indus as a channel of commerce. The people and princes are ignorant and barbarous: the former plunder the trader, and the latter overtax the merchant, so that goods are sent by land, and by circuitois routes: this absence of trade arises from no physical obstacles, and is to be chiefly traced to the erroneous policy of the Sinde government. The are about 700 boats between the sea and Lahore; and this number suffices for ferrying, and all other purposes.

The defence of the Indus, the grand boundary of British India on the West is nowise affected by these trifling impediments, and we can command its navigation without obstruction from both Cutch and the Sutledge. The military advantages of the Indus are great: it is navigable for a fleet from Attok to the sea. The insulated fortress of Bukkur is a most important position.

CURRACHEE.—The principal sea-port of Sinde is Curachee, which appears remarkable, when its rulers are in possession of all the mouths of the Indus; but it is easily explained. Curachee is only fourteen miles from the Pittee, or western mouth of the Indus; and there is less labour in shipping and unshipping goods at it than to carry them by the river from Darajee or Shahbunder in flatbottomed boats. Curachee can also throw its imports into the peopled part of Sinde without difficulty by following a frequented and good level road to Tatta. The unshipment too, at that port, supersedes the necessity of shifting the cargo into flat bottomed boats; and the actual distance between Curachee and Tatta (about sixty miles) is half exceeded by following the windings of the stream to any of the harbours in the Delta. As the ports in the river and Curachee are both subject to Sinde, it is conclusive that that sea-port has advantages over those of the river, which have led to their being forsaken by the navigator. In former years, before Curachee was seized by the Sindians, the exports from the Delta were more considerable; since then all articles of value are brought to Curachee by land, and there shipped The opium from Marwar is never put into a boat but to cross the Indus on its way to Curachee.

The boats of the Indus claim attention. Including Curachee and all the ports of the country there are not, perhaps, a hundred dingees, or sea vessels, belonging to the dominions of the Ameer. These boats are of a peculiar construction—of a sharp build, with a very lofty poop; the large ones never ascend the rivers, and are principally used at the port of Curachee, and sail from thence to Muscat, Bombay, and the Malabar coast: they carry no guns. A smaller dingee is used at the mouths of the Indus, chiefly for fishing: they are good sea-boats, and sail very quickly. The fisheries in the mouths of the Indus being extensive, and forming a source of commerce, these craft abound.

I make allusion to the navigation of this river steam, because I am aware it is an object of interest; but, in conducting any expedition against Sinde, I feel satisfied, from what I have seen, that there would be little advantage, in a military point of view, derived from the river Indus below Tatta. It would be impracticable to march a force through the Delta, from the number of rivers; and it would be equally impossible to embark it in flat-bottomed boats, for there are not 100 of them below Hydrabad; few are of burthen, and the very largest would not contain a company of infantry. The vulnerable point of Sinde is Curachee, and a landing might be effected on either side of the town without difficulty. The Creek of Gisry, to the south-east, has been pointed out† as a favourable place, and I can add my concurrence in the opinion; but a force would easily effect its disembarkation anywhere in that neighbourhood. For a land expedition, the route from Cutch to Ballyaree, by the Thurr, seems to me the most feasible. While I represent the mouths of the Indus as unfavourable for conducting an attack from India on Sinde, I do not wish to be understood as hazarding at this time any opinion on like obstacles presenting themselves in an attack from its banks on India.

BUKKUR.—The insulated fortress of Bukkur is situated on a rock in the Indus, between the towns of Roree and Sukkur. It is a degree and twenty minutes north of Sehwun, being in latitude 27° 42′; and in longitude it is 56 miles eastward of that town. The distance by the river amounts to 160 miles, and we voyaged it in nine days.

The fortress of Bukkur is constructed of brick, on a low rocky island of flint, at a distance of 400 yards from the left bank of the Indus, and about fifty less from the eastern side of the river. Its walls are loopholed, and flanked with towers, that slope to the water's edge: they do not exceed twenty feet in height. There is a gateway on each side of the fortification facing Roree and Sukkur, and likewise two wickets. The interior of the works is crowded with houses and mosques, many of which, as well as parts of the rock itself, appear above the wall. In shape it approaches to an oval, and is about 800 yards long, and 300 in diameter. At some places the rock has been pared and scraped; but Bukkur has no strength in its works, and is formidable only from its position. The garrison consist of 100 men of the Khyrpoor Ameer: there are fifteen pieces of artillery, few of which are serviceable. The walls enclose the entire island, with the exception of a small date grove on the northern side, where a landing might be effected without difficulty, from the right bank and the place would fall by escalade; or it might be previously breached from the bank of the river. There is a depth of four fathoms on both sides of the island; but the eastern channel becomes shallow in the dry season, and is said to have been once forded. The navigation of the Indus at Bukkur is dangerous, from eddies formed under the fortress itself, and several other rocky islets below it; but the watermen are considered the most experienced in Sinde, and, as a boat never attempts to pass up or down without a pilot, there are but few accidents.

The town of Roree, which faces Bukkur, stands close on the bank of the Indus, on a flinty precipice forty feet in height over which the houses tower. A road cut in the rock, down to the edge of the river, at a place where it does not approach the precipice, is the point of embarkation for those passing to Bukkur; but a landing would be difficult and dangerous when the river is high. the town to Roree has about 8000 inhabitants, chiefly Hindoos. To the eastward of it, several detached hillocks of flint present a most bleak and barren appearance but add to the strength of the country; beyond their limits a grove of date trees extends for three or four miles to the southward of the town shading numerous orchards and gardens. Sukkur which stands opposite Roree is about half the size of that town: both have been considerable places in former years, and the ruins of minarets and mosques remain. The bank of the river at Sukkur is not precipitous, and the town runs in from it, instead of extending, like Roree, along its banks. These two towns doubtless owe their position to Bukkur, which, as a protection in troubled times, added to the courage and hopes of the inhabitants.

* The species hunted in Sinde is called "hotapuchu:" it is a kind of hog deer.

† By Mr. Crow.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY 1839.

FIRST RACE.—A Purse of 500 Rupees given by the Members of the Byculla Club, with a Sweepstakes of 100 Rupees each, for all Horses, Handicaped by the Stewards 1¼ miles, and Distance, Heats.

Mr. Ettrick's.....G. A. H.....Exile.....1 1
Major Forbes's.....G. A. H.....Kamran.....2 3
Mr. North's.....G. A. H.....Mamelukе.. 3 2

Time.—1st Heat 18, 1, 1, 1, 3, -Total 3 21.
2d Heat 16, 59, 1 1,—Total 3 16.

SECOND RACE—A give and take of Rupees 600 from the Fund, for all Arabs, 1¼ mile, heats, 14 hands to Carry 9 stone, entrance 100 Rupees.

Major Forbes's....G. A. A..Hector.....1 2 4
Mr. Ettrick's.....C. A. H..Abbotsford..4 1 1
Mr. Black's.....C. A. H..Ruparello..3 3 3
Mr. North's.....G. A. H..Orelio.....3 4 2

Time—1st Heat..30, 58, 1, 2.....Total—2 30
2d ,, 30, 59, 1, 2..... ,, 2 31
3d ,, 30, 1 1, 4..... ,, 2 34

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE MEMORIAL OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT G. C. H. WHO HAVE PAID THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TREASURERS.

Amount carried forward from last publication	Rs	24,331	8 11
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq		1,000	0 0
Mahomed Ally Rogay Esq		750	0 0
Cursetjee Jemsetjee, Esq		500	0 0
Fordonjee Sorabjee, Esq		300	0 0
Dhewjeebhoy Framjee, Esq		150	0 0
Lieutenant F. Holl, 4th Regiment N. I.		10	0 0
R. Fawcett, Esq		50	0 0
Inhabitants of Tanna, thro' R. K. Pringle Esq		206	3 0
Total	Rs	27,297	11 11

JAMES BIRD,—*Secretary.*

Bombay, 8th Feb. 1839.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

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Captain A. Rowland, 2d Troop H. B.	Rs	40	0 0
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Lieut. Ravenscroft Do		30	0 0
" Forbes Do		30	0 0
" Hay Do		10	0 0
Cornet Graves Do		10	0 0
Assistant Surgeon Parsons, Do		20	0 0
Veterinary Surgeon Battersbee, Do		20	0 0
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R. K. Pringle Esq		100	0 0
Total amount of Subscriptions Recorded	Rs	15,596	5 5
Total amount of Subscriptions Received	Rs	7,451	6 0

N. H. THORNBURY.—*Secretary.*

Bombay, F. R. F. Office, 8th Feb. 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 9TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

	Morn.	Evn.
Saturday	6 2	6 45
Sunday	7 32	8 16
Monday	8 57	9 8

EXCHANGE.

	Buy		Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan			
First five per cent Loan			
No. 320, @ 1st class			
Second five per cent Loan	109	@	111¼
Third five per cent Loan	111¾		111
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	102¼		102
Bills on Madras, 30 days	100¼		99
Bills on England at 30 days sight			
Ditto at 6 months sight			
Canton Bills			
Spanish dollars per 100	222		221½
Sovereigns each	10¼		10

VESSELS. EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended Departure*	*To what port*
H. C. S. Berenice	Superintendent Indian Navy	25th Instant	Suez.
A. Steamer	Ditto do. do.	25th March	Ditto.
Balfour	Messrs. Dirom Carter	12th Instant	Liverpool.
Cambridge	Do. Ditto. do.	20th Ditto	China.
Berkshire	Do. Remington & Co	20th Ditto	London
Mermaid	Do. Foster & Co	24th Ditto	D.tto. touching at Cape.

As a general rule, the Packets for *sailing Ships* will be closed on the evening before the date of dispatch.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 6. Lieut. M. Wyllie, 8th Regt. N. I. from Europe.
Do. 7. Surgeon A. Montgomery, 16th Regt. N. I. from London.
Do. 8. Captain A. Bradford, 13th Regt. N. I. from Surat.
Do. 7. Assist. Surgn. A. Arnott, 2 Troop H. B. from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 7. Lieut. Rees, Madras E. Rt. to Europe.
Do. 6. Surgn. Mackell, 9th Regt N. I. to Ahmedabad.
Do. 8. Major General Kennett to....do....do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On the night of the 3rd Instant at Sholapore, the Lady of Capt. H. Lyons 23rd Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 7. Ship Shah Allum, Capt. E. Evans, Master to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Evans, Master Craw-

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ford, Mr. Estridge, Doctor Forbes, Lieut, Carruthers 2d Madras Light Cavalry, 5 Natives.

Do. do. Ship Lady Feversham. George Webster, Master, to London, and the Cape.

Passengers.—Mrs. Col. Stevenson and 2 Children Mrs. Major Forbes, and 3 Children, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Stiles, Major Forbes, Capt. Lumley. H. M. 6th Foot, Lieut. Reeves, M. N. I. 2 European, 2 Native Servants.

Do. 7. Ship Stalkart, George Jellicoe. Master, to Sea.

Passengers.—Captain Harris, Captain C. Sharp. I. N. Comdr. Deen.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Receiving Ship Hastings. Emily and Bhima.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Berenice.

MERCHANT SHIPS AND VESSELS.

Brig Tauze and Barque Discovery at Mazagon, Grab Hamody at C. I. Phatel Bhurry, Regia Benhaven, Pieno, Hamido, Slains Castle, Urania, Hero, Elora. Ceylon Government, Barque Wellington, Sir Herbert Compton, Pyen Boun, Lord Castlereagh, Hawk, Charles Grant, Ernaad, Lady East, Lowjee Family, Louisa, La-Prevoyante, Joseph, Hellas, Sir Chas. Malcolm, Cambridge, Balfour, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Caledonia, Lancaster, Scaleby Castle, Berkshire, Sythree Bye. Catherine, City of Poonah, Hanab, Emigrant, Charlotte, Mahamoody Sumdany, Dowlutt, Savoy, Hydroose, Benares, Swallow, Fort William, Calcutta, Allalive, Fortfield, Sylpho, Mermaid, Hamido, Helen, Castle Huntly, Kusrovie, Fanny, WalmerCastle, Reliance, Ruby, and Mountstewart Elphinstone.

ARAB Ship Tauze.

FRENCH.—Brig Sirius, Nymph, and Gabrielle.

PORTUGUESE—Brig Saudade.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 9th FEBRUARY, 1839.

Although we cannot say that any fresh intelligence has reached us from the North West, yet the *Agra Ukbar* mentions some reports which come in confirmation of doubtful information which we had before received. Whatever difficulties the Bombay troops may encounter, those moving from the Bengal side have very pleasant work of it, the march becoming easier and more agreeable every day, while they have abundance of means of transport, Camels, which the Bombay division is so defective in. Sir Willoughby Cotton has pushed on with one Brigade to support Sir John Keane, but we imagine that the question of Hydrabad will be decided before the Bengallees can reach the debated field, unless the deficiency of boats, camels, &c. from which the Bombay troops have suffered so much, and which appears to have caused so extraordinary a delay, should have induced Sir John Keane to delay his attack upon Hydrabad until the arrival of auxiliaries in the field. Some reports are in circulation that Hydrabad has already fallen, but we are unable to trace this to any authentic source; and we think it improbable, inasmuch as the last accounts which reached here told us that the heavy Battering train had not then attained the station where the army of Sir John Keane was posted. Another item of intelligence, which we collect from the *Agra Ukbar*, is that a considerable number of troops is under orders to proceed to Loodiana, anticipatory it is conjectured of the demise of the Sovereign of the Punjaub. The reports as to the health of the Maharajah are still unfavorable, and therefore we may prepare ourselves for some greater exhibition of parental care on our part, towards the lieges of the five rivers, than has been the case since the ambition of Runjeet raised up an independent and powerful state by the plunder of the Affghans. The Governor General was to be at Delhi on the 10th Ultimo, to which place several persons of note were about to resort for the purpose of visiting him.

The *Morley*, Captain Evans from London, and bound to this Port, we learn from the *Columbo Herald*, put into the roads there on the 19th ultimo with a detachment of troops and passengers. The Morley it appears has been very unfortunate in her voyage, and was for some time short of provisions caused by the protracted voyage. The immediate cause of her putting into Columbo roads was the damage she sustained in a squall off the *Maldives*, in which she lost her main-mast, and the fore-top and mizen-masts. A survey has been held on the vessel, and she is declared unfit for sea until the damages are repaired, so that we suppose she will suffer some detention. The following is the list of the passengers with which she put into Columbo.

"Mrs. Evans and 2 Children. Mrs. Messiter and 3 Children, Capt. Blackburn 17th Regt. Lieut. Messiter 6th Regt., Ensign Percy 2d Queen's Regt. Ensign Johnston 40th Foot, Ensign Moore 17th Regt. Mr. Strong, Mr. Fomberton I. N. and 2 Servants."

We are glad to find that considerable activity animates the Police and peace-keeping authorities at Poona, now that a disposition to pillage and rob has manifested itself rather extensively in the Deccan. Several persons have been arrested, and we may expect, under the vigilant system necessary in the present crisis, they will make due atonement for their marauding propensities. Although a considerable force has been withdrawn from the Deccan, a circumstance which leads the *black-mail* gentry to speculate upon impunity, we feel confident that the activity at present displayed, and a little earnest performance of duty, will soon reduce the floating elements of discord to a mass of quiescence.

We perceive in the Columns of our Calcutta Contemporaries the Report of the Committee of the Bengal Steam Fund, and we are glad to see that it pays a proper eulogium to the efforts of Captain Barber, in promoting the establishment of the comprehensive system. It would appear from the statement in the report that the comprehensives have two objects in view, *first* a perfect communication by efficient steamers with the Red Sea, and *then* round the Cape, as in the opinion of the Committee *India needs both*. We join heartily in echoing this declaration, and from the spirit which now animates the British public on this subject, believe that a wide extended Empire such as this, with a revenue of 50 millions sterling per annum, will not long be left, to the disgrace of it's rulers, without the most efficient communication with Europe, and that in a short time we shall witness the cheering spectacle of some half dozen *Great Easterns* weathering the Cape and arriving with the same regularity nearly as a Brighton coach.

There is still no indication at Calcutta of a rupture with Burmah, beyond the circumstance of the Steamer *Enterprise* having been sent to Moulmein. As the rains will commence early in May, we presume Lord Auckland has determined to take Amerapoora by a *coup de main*, and dispose of the Burmese affair entirely in a month, being about one twenty-fourth part of the time which Sir Archibald Campbell devoted to the same purpose.

The Directors of the Honorable Company have displayed of late a vast deal of activity, and we are perfectly astonished at the vigour which has aminated both themselves and their Governor General. A great portion of this superlative animation is probably to be attributed to the awkward crisis of our Indian affairs, and to the feeling that they might play with the mouse till they lost it; or else, we should in vain have looked for any thing so bold in conception, we cannot yet say vigorous in execution as the Candahar affair. It is not however the project of augmentation, which commences at Kurachee, is to mount up to Herat, and to terminate itself on the borders of China, that convinces us of the extreme energy of the Leadenhall gentlemen, so much as the fact that they are able, in the midst of all their anxieties about shares dividends &c., to direct their attention to matters physical and philosophic. The *Calcutta Gazette* contains a dispatch from the Court of Directors, directing a course of observations for the purpose of ascertaining the variations of the tide on the Coasts of India, Ava, Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, Malacca and Bushire, as well as at Macao and Mocha, Cossier and Suez, thereby indicating a real intention, we should suppose, of levelling the Ocean, and preventing the inconveniences experienced from unusually great tides, which have been found excessively annoying in the Gulf of Cambay, and elsewhere, and destructive of the revenue capabilities of the *Run*, and other tide assailable localities. The Company does not expect to achieve all this levelling however, until the Himalayas and all their inequalities have been removed, for the purpose of making post roads to Bokhara, where the Company proposes to establish a large Cotton and Indigo factory.

The Durpun gives us some details of the affair of Aga Syed Moostapha, whose arrest in Bombay some time since, release by Habeas Corpus, and subsequent deportation led us to believe that all the scenes of former days were to be re-enacted,—that our Supreme Court was to be shut up and other personal inconveniences experienced in the shape of deprivation and promotion. The case, as far as we can collect, has evaporated *in fumo*. Syed Mustapha having been honorably acquitted, and the British Government and it's Resident laughed at for the mysterious importance which it attached to the affair, and the *hocus pocus* melo-drama which it enacted, to arrive at the end of it's amiable intentions. These particulars we derive from the *Durpun*, and further vouch not.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—JANUARY 30.

The True Briton—H. M. Invalids.—The detachment of Invalids allotted to the *True Briton*, embarked on Tuesday morning. The vessel is to sail on Thursday morning, thus giving the veterans 48 hours to become acquainted with their new situation,

When we compare the arrangements at Madras for the comfort and convenience of the Invalids, with the system which prevails in Bengal, and which hurries the Ship off immediately the men are embarked, we cannot but commend the superior judgment of the authorities at Madras.

It was reported that the *True Briton* would touch at Pondicherry to land a few friends of Sir John Doveton, who were to accompany him from Madras, but we hear the arrangement is altered, and that this fine Ship will proceed direct to England.

We understand there will be a few more Invalids ready by the time the *Lady Flora* sails.

SPECTATOR.—JANY, 30.

The subjoined extract from Division Orders at Belgaum has been communicated to us. We understand it is said that General Salter, on quiting for Bombay, left a positive order with Col. England of H. M. 41st who is now in charge of the Division to put Capt. Wells in all the appointments named should Captain Hart be called away. The 22d Regt. Bombay N. I which is Capt. Hart's has embarked in the *Semiramis* for Kuratchee, and the consequence has been the order we are now noticing.

This is certainly carrying the joke a little too far; and we trust that, in justice to the Madras Officers occupying the Dooab, out of respect to the responsibility and character of the Military Staff appointments which this system of lumping is improperly lowering, and with a regard for the interests of the public service which to be duly subserved require that a separate individual should devote his time and abilities to each department the Madras Government and His Excellency Sir Jasper Nicolls will protest most strongly against this objectionable practise. It was bad enough when all these responsible offices were centred in Captain Hart, but the climax has been reached when we find the shower falling upon Captain Wells, the *Deputy Judge Advocate General*, who, in virtue of that particular office, is liable to be sent off on the shortest notice to Sholapoor, Kulladghee, Darwar or Dapoolie whenever a Court Martial may be ordered at either place!!

Extract from Division Orders dated 20th January 1839.

Capt. WELLS, Deputy Judge Advocate General Southern Division of the Army will receive charge and conduct the duties of the Post Office, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General's Office, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General's Office and Deputy Assistant Commissary General's Office on his own responsibility on Monday next from Capt. Hart—that Officer being about to join his Regiment proceeding on Field Service, subject to the approval of the Commander in Chief of the Forces and Government.

CLIMATE OF ARRACAN.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,— Little more than twelve years have elapsed since the termination of the Burmese war,—so memorable, from the great sacrifice of lives and heavy expense attending it—Beyond the port of Rangoon, and a portion of the neighbouring coast, we were but little acquainted with either the climate, the people, or the country, within the Burman territory, previous to the late war. During the campaign, much accurate and useful information was collected. The manners and customs of the people, productions of the soil, description of climate, the course of rivers, elevation of mountains, sites of towns, villages, and cities, were carefully traced, explored and set down.

The baneful effects of the climate of Arracan, particularly from August to December, as experienced by our troops in 1825, ought never to be forgotten. Having in my possession a document, exhibiting the mortality which took place in the Arracan division of the Army during the three unhealthy months, which I have lately received from a brother officer who served in that division, it may be relied on for its accuracy, and be acceptable to many readers of your very useful Gazette.

State of the Army in Arracan, 1st Oct, 1825. from Official Returns.

Corps.	Strength of each corps, 1st Oct.	Sick on 1st Oct. in Hospital.	Died in Hospital during Sept.
H. M.'s 54th Regt. of Foot	475	253	50
— 44th ditto	525	145	32
Hon. Co.'s Eur. Art.	150	70	8
Do. Native Art.	210	123	7
1st Reg. Nat. Lt. Batt.	610	458	83
2d do. do.	725	553	71
25th Reg. Nat. Inf.	612	272	60
42d Reg. do.	582	460	34
49th Reg. do.	470	325	43
62d Reg. do.	457	379	47
2d Reg. of Loc. Horse	491	415	16
Pioneers	441	186	7
Mhug Levy	473	19	1
Total	5172	3658	459

N. B.—Convalescents not included in the column of Sick in Hospital

July 10—Fit for duty, 6263—Sick, 4215—Total, 10,463
Oct. 9—Fit for duty, 3414—Sick, 4623—Total, 8,037

Died in Three Months.....Total, 2,481

Here was a frightful mortality produced from the climate of Arracan! Even Walcheren, with all its horrors, could not surpass it.

The 2d Native Lt. Inf. Batt. lost as follows by deaths:—

In July, 21—Aug. 50—Sept., 71—Oct., 61—Nov., 66—Dec., 48—Jan., 19.....336
And till disbanded in March. lost about.....20

Total.....356

One company, which mustered 90 men at the commencement of the campaign, returned to Bengal with only 13.

There are many statements and much information relative to the war that might be useful, which has never been made public. However, if another rupture should take place between that cunning overbearing people and the British power, it is to be hoped the knowledge and experience we gained through the last campaign will be of service to us.

Any future force employed against his golden-footed Majesty, must select a more salubrious situation during the unfavourable season of the year to quarter in than Arracan; for, with all the horrid cruelties practised upon our unfortunate countrymen and soldiers who fell into their hands, with the formidable stockades which opposed our advance into their territory, the Burmese were more indebted to the horrible climate of Arracan, for destroying our Army, than to their fire or swords. By the return furnished, it will seen that the corps which suffered least from the climate was the Mhug Levy. This can easily be accounted for; they were inured to a somewhat similar climate—being borderers; whereas the European and native force, from Hindoostan, had not only to contend with the difference of climate, but change of food, with a badly-furnished commissariat, might be added to their discomforts.—The publishing of this letter, with the return of the state of the Arracan Army in Oct. 1825, may induce some of the numerous subscribers or readers of your Gazette to furnish any useful information they may possess relative to the Burmese, or the war with them from 1824 to 1826.

AN OLD ADJUTANT.

CALCUTTA COURIER,—JAN, 28.

We understand the following appointments have been made by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General:—Lieutenants J. D. MacNaghten to be First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana and Superintendent of Ajmere—and Captain H. W. Trevelyan to be Second Assistant, from the date on which Mr. N. B. Edmonstone vacated those offices.

We publish from the *Agra Ukhbar* a few observations touching the contemplated change in the Editorial department of this paper. It is quite clear that the advertisement for an Editor at a certain rate of remunerating salary, is a very stupid blunder, and the sooner the aforesaid advertisement is suppressed the better. It never before, we will venture to say, entered into the heads of any set of proprietors, by way of *improving* their property, to hawk it about in all the daily advertizing prints in the way in which the poor *Courier* has been hawked about—one would suppose that there was some pressing necessity for retrenchment, whereas no such necessity exists at all, as would appear if people would examine their accounts; In any case, however, so long as a paper is attached to this establishment, so long as *niggard* economy in the management of the editorial department should be eschewed. And above all, the *amount* of money expended in editorial contribution should be kept a profound secret, No possible good can arise from publishing to the world facts connected with the financial department of this paper. We recommend it therefore to the Management, or at all events to alter it, by suppressing the specification of the amount of salary. Previously to taking our farewell of our friends and supporters, we shall of course *appeal to the Army* following the plan so successfully adopted by Dr. Grierson. We shall ask of the Management to point out to us, wherein we have violated any rules, what offence or solecism against good manners, or good editorship we have evinced a lack of industry, whether we have not duly fought the battles of what *was* the majority of the Management, whether in short we have not, to the best of our ability, furthered the interests of the Society. Having asked these questions, and fearlesly appealed to the columns of the *Courier* for a satisfactory, and triumphant answer to all their questions; we shall then ask of the Army, at least of that portion of it, not engaged in the "big wars," whether it is fitting and proper in the Management, to change their editor as they would their shirts? to deprive him of *one thousand a year*, in which he of course considered himself as having a vested interest, without rhyme or reason, turning him loose on the wide world after he had grown grey in their service. Dr. Grierson's appeal was we believe for a matter of about £400 a year—*ours* that is to be, concerns no less a sum than one thousand a year, our important case is therefore more than double that of the Doctor: we hope therefore for a proportionately large amount of sympathy from our Court of Appeal. In conclusion, we shall put this home question as the wind up of our lamentation and petition for redress—shew some fault in the editor about to become Ex; shew *some absolute necessity* for a change; shew the probability of getting any one who will suit ye half as well; shew this ye Managers, *or* beware of laying yourselves open to the suspicion of lending yourselves, or of permitting yourselves with your eyes open to be led into the perpetration of a *job*! With this *clincher* we shall close our case, and taking a tender adieu of our thousand pounds a year, we shall, with one sigh at the ingratitude of sublunary prosperity, involve ourselves in our virtue and seek poverty without a dowry. Recommanding to our Managers nevertheless very especial attention the remark of the *Agra Ukhbar*, that they have begun their retrenchment at the wrong end, and that the editorial salary is not the one they ought to cut.

AGRA UKHBAR.—JAN. 31.

LOODEANAH.—The 20th and 54th Regiments of Native Infantry, a troop of Horse, Artillery and two Risallahs of Skinner's Horse, have been ordered to proceed thither from Ferozepoor. They were to have left on the 21st and 22nd.

FEROZEPOOR.—By late orders issued here the 3rd Buffs—a Company of Artillery, and the 2nd and 27th Regiment Native Infantry, are to remain at present. Lines have been commenced for them.—*Agra Ukhbar, Jan.* 31.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES.—Nov. 15.

Our relations with foreign Powers have seldom proved capable of exciting any general or warm interest among the people of England before that critical period of a national controversy which seemed likely to result in an appeal to arms. Commercial questions, in their earliar stages, are not of a nature to rouse the fears or resentments of the non-trading classes, or even of those among our merchants who have no immediate concern in the branch of trafic which has been encroached upon, obstructed, or threatened. Territorial questions—viz., those which involve the right of sovereignty over an isolated possession, or a disputed boundary between contiguous states, are more definite and tangible to the popular apprehension than commercial quarrels, but are rarely thought of by the people at large, save only under the supposed contingency of approaching war, when they are felt with great keenness, and eagerly contested as vital to the *honour* of the country.

A third division of international question is that which embraces considerations of a more abstract policy, affecting the political influence, ascendancy and pre-eminence of a realm, among the wide community of civilised states. These questions, although they may be frequently raised by a single circumstance, and may ostensibly be directed to a specific object, are often of more intrinsic and extensive importance than either of the others, or than both united: yet are their attributes and hearings far less discernible to the public eye than such as involve mainly the rights of commerce or of positive dominion, and the Ministers of a representative Government have often, consequently, the most difficult of all tasks before them when they attempt to frustrate hostile designs, and to provide, by demonstrations of physical power, for emergencies arising out of them, in those cases where the principles or purposes to be maintained are of the most immeasurable, although the least obvious, moment.

The chief pressure upon the attention of the people of England—and indeed, upon that of the world generally—proceeding from the state of our relations with foreign Powers, has been caused by a series of aggressive and domineering acts, as well as *indications*, on the part of Russia, insulting to public opinion throughout Christendom, but justifying a more determined and long-sighted jealousy in the councils of Great Britain than of any other state (*Turkey and Austria* expected), because England, through her colonies, her distant dependencies, and universal commerce, spreading over the four quarters of the globe—England lives everywhere, breathes everywhere, is everywhere vulnerable, and, on the first principle of self-defence, is bound to be everywhere watchful, nay, to be everywhere, in case of necessity, armed.

We admit at once, that of the three classes of dispute to which we have above adverted, one of them—to wit, a natural claim to the possession of the same territory, does not at present constitute a specific ground of quarrel.

But unfortunately even that exists between the two Governments, under a different form. England, indeed, lays claim for herself to no territorial acquisition—not an acre; but Russia has put forth many such, realizing some of the most formidable and important, to the grievous detriment of England and her allies, to the alarming aggrandizement of her own relative strength, and in contemptuous violation of the faith of treaties. All the same, if the encroachments of Russia on the Danube, on the Euxine, in Circassia, in Persia, and on the Caspian, were not manifestly pregnant with the most fatal consequences to the peaceful industry of Great Britain, and to that political reputation on which her moral influence with other Powers must depend, we should be among the first to cry let Russia alone—"watch her," but do not interfere with her.

The question, therefore, is not precisely free from all territorial character; although England seeks to acquire nothing, she struggles to prevent Russia from grasping much. It is absolutely and in the first instance territorrial on the side of Russia, who aims at the seizure of every inch of ground between the Danube and the Dardanelles. It is a negative territorial war for England, who seeks but to protect the owners of that fine territory in their ancient rights.

The commercial and political character of the contest, however, is as direct and positive on the part of England as ever war was by land or ocean. Her vitality is at once invaded where armed interdicts are placed upon the free trade of her subjects and upon the access of her councils and her influence to foreign states. The appropriation of the whole Capian Sea by Russia has been an aggression upon the free intercourse of this commercial people with Persia and the neighbouring inhabitants of Asia. The war against the Circassians, carried on by means of fraudulent and forcible obstructions to the free intercourse of European commerce, heretofore unmolested in in its dealings with the eastern shores of the Euxine is an armed aggression upon the sovereign rights of England.

The villainous treaty of Unkiar' Skelessi, crammed down the throat of the helpless Mahmoud, was an aggression upon the sovereign rights of the British empire, which this Government, having seasonably protested against by words, may on the very first favourable occasion lawfully and wisely resist by arms. The menacing position assumed by Nicholas towards Turkey, the march of armies towards the frontier, the increase of his fleet in the Euxine, the incessant and hostile preparations in each of his ports and military and naval depots (we say nothing now of his proceedings in the East, which belong to another chapter)—one and all of these are *aggressions upon England*, and must be repelled by political wisdom if possible; if otherwise, at the cannon's mouth.

The English people generally, nothwithstanding numerous warnings from the press—the continental press, as well as that of England—have looked on with much seeming, and rather stupid, indifference, at the progress of those evils, and were actually more taken up with wretched municipal or village faction, with the brayings of O'Connell, and the bellowings of M'Hale, than with the systematic and insidious approaches of a foreign enemy to the citadels of our national industry and power.

The first political events which appeared to rouse and encourage them, to prove that much was to be done, and that something *not inconsiderable* had already been done, towards arresting the march of misfortune and disgrace against our foreign greatness, were the two treaties not long since negotiated by Lord Palmerston with the friendly powers of Austria and Turkey, on which no jealous or factious spirit ought to prevent a British subject, whatever may be his politics, from bestowing the approbation fairly earned by the Minister to whom we are indebted for them. The treaty with Turkey gives England a direct interest and right of self-assertion against Russian intrigue or violence throughout the whole interior of the Turkish empire. The treaty with Austria opens to us the whole course of the Danube, and establishes England in close observation of every minute movement executed by Russia along the northern frontier of the dominions of Mahmoud. The treaties are prudent and efficient measures of defence and precaution adopted under difficulties of no common sort, and well managed, though in a spirit of perfect peace, and equity, and honour may quash a projected invasion of Turkey without spilling a drop of blood. Should, however, the Autocrat despise the impediments thus presented to him, any man who has a map on his table, or the least knowledge of the respective powers of Europe, must see that the fate of a Russian invader once across the Danube is as completely at the mercy of the Austrian army on its flank as was Napoleon at that of Blucher at sunset on the day of Waterloo.

We meant to have accompanied the above remarks by the mention of a short pamphlete which has been sent to us, on "The Foreign Relations of England," by Mr. Montague Gore," but we must reserve the latter for a future opportunity.

TIMES.—NOVEMBER, 17.

It is calculated, and would appear to be an estimate formed upon an exact and careful consideration of the subject, that if the number of letters sent through the Post-office should be increased five times, there would be derived the same revenue as is derived from the present rate of charge, though that charge were reduced to one penny only for a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight sent to any part of the United Kingdom?

This is the great end important point contended for by the advocates for Post-office reform, who are aware, that so long as the vile principle is clung to of making the revenue of the Post-office, at whatever cost and sacrifice elsewhere, supersede all other considerations, it will be in vain to adduce any arguments for a change that do not go to the almost absolute proof that no loss, even to the Post-ffice itself, would thereby be sustained.

Fortunately for the public, who possess an universal interest in this great question, a most valuable collection of facts bearing upon this part of it has been made by the "Mercantile Committee on Postage," composed of some of the first merchants of the city of London, to whose labours we have already alluded. These facts are in part obtained from the evidence taken before the committee of the House of Commons, but the credit must at the same time be assigned to the Mercantile Committee of having been instrumental in bringing the greater part of that evidence together, and of assisting to diffuse it when given, by employing a solicitor or Parliamentary agent for that purpose, the proceedings of this committee being "secret," and the evidence not published for months afterwards—a course which would appear, in such an inquiry, to be perfectly unjustifiable.

Even after the publication of the evidence, which is only just out, the advantage of the selections made by the Mercantile Committee is not materially diminished, since in the attempt to wade through and analize such a mase of matter the mind is confounded, and the truly important parts of the question are lost sight of.

We shall now proceed to give some idea of the evidence derived from various trades and classes, upon which the expectation of a great increase of revenue from a reduction of the rate of postage to one penny is founded, and begin with the book trade. In the evidence of Mr. J. W. PARKER, bookseller to the University of Cambridge, the following occurs:—

"You are of opinion that a very large addition of correspondence would take place?—There is no question of that; the reduction of postage to 1d. or 2d., which has been talked of, opens up the idea of such an extensive correspondence that I really hesitate to say the extent to which I think it might be carried; but I estimate that our receipt of letters alone would be six or eight times what they are, and that the number of letters we should decline enclosing would amount to three to one of all we now receive; but I cannot estimate the number of communications in the way of circulars and advertisements we should send in the course of a Year; I overstate it when I say that they would be 20,000 or 30,000 in the year where we do not now send one."

Mr. KNIGHT, the publisher to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, says—

"It is of the greatest importance to our business, consisting for the most part of the monthly publication of periodical works, seven or eight in number, adapted for general reading, sold almost universally throughout the United Kingdom, that we should be able to apprise country booksellers, about the 20th of the month, what particular portion of works, describing them, or what works altogether, we should publish on what is called 'magazine-day,' that is, the last day in each month, when those works are sent off to the country, We have a list of 1,860 country booksellers, all respectable people, with whom we should not deal ourselves, for they are, for the most part, supplied by the wholesale houses, but to whom we should send about the 20th of each month invariably, if the postage were reduced to 1d. I should direct, for example, 1,860 circulars to be sent this month, and should continue them every month during the year, as long as I was engaged in my present business; that would give an average of about 24,000 letters sent out by our establishment annually for that object. But I will mention to the committee the desirableness of the means of meeting another class of persons. We publish a work that is having a very large circulation—the *Pictorial Bible*; it is a Bible with notes, which, not being doctrinal, suits every class of the religious community; patronized equally by members of the Church of England, and by Wesleyans, Independents, and so on; that work will be completed in two months from this time, There is no difficulty in obtaining a list of all the clergymen in England; there is no great difficulty in obtaining a very complete list of all the Dissenting ministers; to all those I should send a circular, anconncing the completion of this work, stating the nature and peculiarity of it; that alone, upon a rough calculation, would dispose of 20,000 circulars."

"I assume that postage would be paid by myself in advance, and seeing that 100,000 circulars might be sent annually for about 400*l*., I should conceive that would be by far the most efficient mode of advertising that could be adopted.

"I consider that, availling myself of the advantages of the post to distribute such circulars as I have mentioned, we should send out at least 100,000 annually, having reference to our present publications; the other increase I have mentioned makes the total letters we should receive and send, as far as I have calculated, 127,600. We now receive and send only 11,000 annually; if the averege rate of a post letter is 9½d., which it is stated to be, the revenue would be very nearly doubled in our case by a change from a high rate of postage to a low rate of postage. 11,000 letters at 6½d. pay to the Post-office 297l. 18s.; 127,C00 at 1d. would pay 529l. 3s; it is nearly double.

The evidence of Mr. Knight upon this subject has been confirmed by Mr. G. B. Whittaker, of the house of Whittaker and Co.; and it is obvious that the facts stated are those which must occur in every publishing house in the kingdom, and in every month of the year.

From the evidence of Mr. de Posquet, scholastic agent and publisher, the following striking passages may be taken:—

"Have you formed any opinion as to the rate to which it would require to reduce the postage to create a large increase?—I may state that the smaller *the* charge, the greater would be the circulation of my circulars and the letters addressed to me. If the postage on circulars (I say nothing about written letters at present) were to be 1d., I should send not less than 25,000 to 40,000 in the course of a twelvemonth; but if it were half that amount, according to the size of the circular, if I could send a circular of aquarter of a page, I should send from 100,000 to 150,000 in the course of a twelve month. I should not mind contracting to the amount of 100l. or 150l. a-year for the conveyance of those small slips by post; that accommodation would increase my business, I should think, at least to four times what it now is.

Do you allude to being able to send those printed circulars at 1d. each?—Yes; then I could send from 20,000 to 30,000; but if, according to the rate of postage it were only half that amount for a small slip, I could send not less than five times that amount.

"Should you expect to receive a considerable accession of business?—Immense; I have tried it, when the stamp-duty was reduced on newspapers. I have often purchased from 500 to 1,000 copies of one particular newspaper, the *True Sun and General Advertiser*, in which I have, of course, caused an advertisement to be inserted, which may have cost me from 8l. to 10l. still I purchased at the trade price, 500 to 1,000, and sent those very newspapers to all persons connected with my besiness, such as scholmasters and booksellers, and it has paid me well. It has increased my business more than one-third.

"What postage do you pay now?—Not 10l. a-year, sending by post only when I am obliged to do it: but I send in parcels, and by friends, and I have had my circulars printed on the spot where they are to be circulated, rather than sending them by the post. At this time I should consider it a great facility if I could renew my correspondence in France with all the schoolmasters, amounting to 4,000 or 5,000. If from this place I could pay the Post-office of this country one penny for each letter to Dover, and then pay two centiments in France for sending my letters throughout France, I could send, I dare say, within these next three years, from 12,000 to 15,000 of those circulars; but I am not able to do it, owing to the present charge in England. Once I wrote to France, and caused prospectuses to be sent thence, but it was imperfectly done, in consequence of my not being there. I intend to go again, and send from 5,000 to 8,000; but if I could issue them from this country at a low rate of postage, it would answer my purpose better than absenting myself.

"What number of circulars should you send each month, if you could send them at a penny postage?—I should not send less than 25,000 a-year if it were a penny but I should send about 10,000 if it were a halfpenny."

But the evidence of increase from the diffusion of trading circulars generally under a low rate of postage is still more conclusive, especially if they were permitted to be accompanied with a letter of advice on the state of the markets, and also (as would be the case under an increased allowance of weight at the same time with the reduction of the rate of postage) with samples and patterns of all kinds, circulated for the purpose of obtaining orders and commissions. "The extent of this increase," "says Mr. Ashurst, can hardly be fully estimated by "those not intimately acquainted with the details of trade "and commerce, and, extensive as it would be, there "is this further important consideration, that they are "permament sources of increase, and must increase as "the wealth and commerce of the country increases."

A further quotation from this part of the pamphlet may prove more comprehensive to the general reader perhaps than extracts from the evidence before the Parliamentary committee:—

"It would lead to publication of prices current, or market statements, from many houses in the particular marts of trade in the United Kingdom, for immediate transmission to their customers and connexions, and to the collection of those statements into other lists, and they would supply the materials for most useful tables and statistical statements, and produce a very great source of increase through the Post office. But it is not alone from the inland marts of trade that these communications and prices current would proceed.

"There is not a mart, or market, or place any commercial importance in the would, whose merchants and traders would not transmit to their correspondents in this country similar communications.

"Such is the necessity for documents of this kind, both for transmission outwards and inwards, that merchants, who are compelled to send them very extensively to foreign houses, are obliged to write one here, and send it abroad to be printed and distributed there; thus transferring business, that would be done by our own mechanics in a superior style, to foreign countries, and imposing upon the merchant the necessity of doing that through the medium of others, but partially affected towards his interests, which he could do better under his own eyes, and for himself; and which it is most important, with reference to many collateral circumstances, he should do for himself. Agents frequently defer the printing, or neglect to urge it, and to despatch the circulars with that rapidity that is essential to render them greatly advantageous; or may confide the information to, or use it for, others; or permit it by negligence to be obtained by them, and in a variety of ways defeat the purposes of the circular, and injure the interests of the principal. Besides this, a want of becoming secretivenesss on the part of agents frequently opens to the negligent or the knavish the operations of the active and the diligent, and carries from the rightful owner the advantage of his mind, skill, activity, and attention.

"It is well known that, although the buyers of articles are not generally indisposed to look at specimens of the things they want, yet sellers are in a much greater degree anxious to submit them to buyers, than buyers are solicitous to have them submitted. Some idea may be formed of the great increase that would flow into the Post-office from this source when the fact is brought into view, that such is the necessity felt by manufacturers and buyers of having lists of prices in different branches of trade, that large houses keep by them printed forms of letters, to be filled up by their servants, and addressed to the various tradesmen and mechanics who supply them, requesting that lists of their prices and specimens may be sent in, or that their travellers may call.

"Now, if this is so frequent as to lead to having printed forms of request prepared, even by buyers, it may be readily conceived how numerous would be the next source of increase to which I shall draw attention,—that of the power to transmit, through the Post-office, samples, specimens, descriptions, or illustrative prints, drawings, or outlines, at 1d. for half an ounce weight. Considering the facility the Post-office, at 1d. for half an ounce, would open for that purpose to sellers, and that these great advantages would be unalloyed by the power, on the part of the senders, to inflict the postage on those they addressed,—a power which the present Post-office arrangements place in the wrong person,—the increase would be immense, and yet subdued by a just restriction, the necessity of franking it. But before I quit this class of circulars, I must advert to an implied concession, put forth in some of the questions of the committee. It was inquired whether, if printed letters only were allowed to go through the Post-office, that would not give the chief advantages sought by prices current? Now, this it is obvious would be comparatively valueless; it would convey a permission, under the aspect of relief, retaining restrictions that would strangle its utility; it would be a vain attempt to reconcile inconsistencies, and to gain the advantage of free commerce, not by removing, but by shifting the fetters, and easing them a little."

But it is fully demonstrated, we think, further, that the increase of circulars for the purpose of enclosing samples or patterns would be far greater than any others. Mr. Richard Cobden, a calico printer, produced a single pattern, which he stated had undergone in one season 70 changes; that those changes could not be described by words, with the precision requisite to enable a party to purchase, and they could not send them to their customers to ask their opinion and solicit their orders, except through the medium of a traveller; but that if the postage were one penny, every one of these changes of the same pattern would be forwarded, and would give rise to additional correspondence.

The same principle is shown to prevail in the lace and riband trade, where it would often happen that 200 or 300 patterns would be transmitted to the same dealer, to enable him to adopt his stock to the taste of his customers. This is altogether barred by the present rate of postage. An anecdote is given to show to what extent the question of taste or fancy prevails, and to what ranks it descends, and which forms part of a deposition on oath in a court of justice by a large dealer of this class. He showed a box of ribands, which he thought would suit from their price and colour, to a fishwoman; she put them on one side, and very contemptuously said, "They may do "for a chimblysweep's wife, Sir, but no respectable "woman would wear them;" and a higher priced riband was purchased. On this it is well remarked, that "what-"ever descends to and influences the masses in their "choice is matter of great importance to the tradesman, "for all, from the highest to the lowest, are in chase of "the consumer; to that end, to that alone, the great hive are in motion."

In scientific and other exhibitions it is satisfactorily shown that a great increase must arise from a low rate of postage; also in travellers' circulars announcing an intended call to transact business. It is estimated that there are 20,000 travellers in England, and that each of them, at a very low calculation, calls upon 1,000 persons in the course of the year, all of whom would have notice if the postage were only a penny. At present the shifts and evasions practised to avoid any postage at all are endless, and would take a volume to describe.

In the wine and spirit trade the facts collected and bearing on this part of the subject are exceedingly curious, as are those derived from the land-agents and auctioneers. The evidence of Mr. Brooks, of Bond-street, relative to this department of business, is very remarkable. We take the abstract of it from Mr. Ashurst's pamphlet:—

"The increase of letters into the Post-office, at one penny postage, from their house, would be 20,000 in the shape of particulars of estates only. It is known to all, that many hundreds of thousands of particulars are printed by land-agents and auctioneers in a year, for the purpose of distribution; that it is their wish, from a sense of duty to their employers, as it is their interest, that those particulars should be transmitted to persons known to be in the market as capitalists, as land-agents, as solicitors for men and landed property, as speculators, or as men in the habit of communicating to those who are seeking investment.

"This gentleman stated to the Mercantile Committee a consequence flowing from the heavy rates of postage, and has since stated the same thing to the Parliamentary committee, on the subject of advertisements,—which must not only be greatly injurious to the public press, as diminishing the number of advertisements, but occasion a great loss to the public revenue. One-half of their inducement to advertisers is done away with; for advertisers get nothing like the replies they would get, in consequence of the very expensive postage both ways.

"It has become a necessity to say, 'letters must be post paid,' and that checks inquiries—parties will not go to the expense of 2s. for an inquiry and an answer; and, although anxious to have the particulars of property, and very likely to become purchasers, they decline sending for the particulars at the cost of 1s. or 2s.; and much property is, and many houses are, now lying unsold, and deteriorating in the hands of parties desirous to sell or let, although there are many persons who would desire to have that property, if they knew the thing they want to be in the market.

"The more,' said this gentleman, 'we advertise, the more Government get in the way of revenue; and the more they would get in postage, also, if it were reduced to a penny; but it checks our disposition to advertise when we are obliged to add, that letters must be post paid. I should advertise ten times more than I now do, if postage were reduced to a penny, for I wish to induce inquiries. I used to advertise some years since more largely than I now do; and if postage were reduced to one penny, I should again advertise in the public papers far more extensively. I am surprised at the small number of replies we have, and I should send in strings of 40, 50, or 60 advertisements together, if I thought it consistent with the interests of my employers. Persons are unwilling now to write and incur the postage of a reply, and wait till they come to town; and the inquiry dies, and the advertisements are comparatively fruitless."

A mass of evidence of the same kind has been given, but it is unnecessary to go further into it. If what is given—being, as it is, no more than a sample—will not carry conviction to those who are to decide upon the question nothing will.—*Times Nov.* 17.

STANDARD.—NOVEMBER, 17.

The second report of the House of Commons' committee upon the praticability of reducing the rate of postage has just appeared. It is a very voluminous document, and as such not calculated for general perusal. The labours of the committee open, however, some views so interesting and important that they cannot be too generally considered. It is established by the evidence of several witnesses—and indeed testimony upon the point must be scarcely necessary—that the high rate of postage constitutes an actual *prohibition* upon the communications of poor persons with their distant friends—an evil which every wise or right-hearted man will feel to be ill compensated by any gain to the revenue. In a country like this, where every one not born to a fortune must labour, and look for labour as it may be found, in various localities, there is a constant circulation of the people, few families remaining together any where but in some of the more sequestered agricultural districts. Now this circulation of the people is a great blessing as it equalises the population with the means of support, and it is the source of vast public wealth: but if, as we fear is the case, it cuts off all communication between the members of families, the circumstance, of course, limits the opportunity of the benefit to those whose domestic affections are not the strongest, and it alloys the benefit in the case of those who avail themselves of the opportunity. Men and women, cut off from their kindred, have naturally a tendency to become morose, selfish, and discontented, and, as a consequence of discontentedness, too frequently, immoral. The loss of frequent communication with father, mother, and brethren, is, generally, the loss of the best moral monitor: for whatever the character of our parents and near kindred, the *relation itself is a lesson of morality as often as it is remembered*, in the case of young persons, the most impressive of all lessons. But surely it is a wretched policy, which for the sake of revenue would deprave the enterprising and industrious youth of the empire. This question, too, is nearly connected with the subject of education. At present the *religious* only among the labouring classes have any motive for learning to read and write; others care not for the power of reading books which they cannot buy, and letters which they cannot redeem from the postman. But, should a reduction in the post charges render letter-writing a frequent and easy mode of communicating with distant kindred and friends, the faculty of writing will become an object of ardent desire to almost all, and will soon become so common that even they who have no special reason for wishing to possess it will be ashamed to want the accomplishment. It is said that a five-fold increase of letters would be necesesary to compensate the revenue should the postage of letters throughout the United Kingdom be reduced to *one penny*. We think that there is ground in the committe's report for believing that the increase of commercial letters alone would afford this multiplication. Add the all but infinite increase of letters from the labouring classes, and the requisite improvement would be certain. But we care little for that consideration; the nation is happily in a condition to forego the whole Post-office revenue if it is found to press upon the comforts, the education, and the morals of the labouring millions

CANADA.

(*From the Oxford Herald.*)

The policy of the Lord High Commissioner's government of Canada has been exhibited within the last week in a new and by no means a favourable light.

Mr. Roebuck addressed to the editor of the *Spectator* a long letter, containing this unexpected revelation, which letter appeared in last Saturday's number of that journal. The letter is generally so remarkable for nothing as the *nonchalance* with which the writer treats the commission of high treason, and even the perpetration of cold-blooded murder, when incidental to rebellion. Neither treason nor murder committed under such circumstances seem, in the opinion of Mr. Roebuck, to impart any moral stain. Accordingly, his complaint against Lord Durham is that his lordship did not *solemnly and publicly* proclaim, as the first act of his government, an amnesty for the rebellion, and for all murders, how cruel or unprovoked soever, committed in its progress. These indications are important, as putting the people in possession of the moral theory of the party represented very faithfully by Mr. Roebuck—*the movement party*. The members of that party think rebellion and murder lawful; and there can be no question that with convenient opportunity, and sufficient promise of advantage, they would resort to either or both—a warning to the people of England. Our chief business is, however, with Lord Durham, who, if Mr. Roebuck's account of his *secret* proceedings be not grossly false, holds in effect the *movement* doctrine of which we have been speaking.

The ex-member for Bath, and stipendiary agent for the Canada rebels, states positively and circumstantially, that Lord Durham having by his ordninances deported some and exiled others of the rebel leaders, lost not a moment in opening with all of them a *furtive* negociation, stipulating, on the part of the Queen's government that after a short absence, they, *the traitors*, should be recalled, and reinstated in their former position. The exiles, on their side, were called upon for no more than meekly to submit to the mockery of punishment.

Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, a person convicted of forgery and fraud, committed under circumstances the most heartless and unmanly, and having served his term of *three years* in Newgate, where degrees in the faculty of the place are much more rapidly obtained than with us, was judiciously enough selected as the diplomatic agent in the transaction; and Mr. Roebuck quotes the letter of one of the traitors, representing the terms of the negociation just as we have described them. One can easily enough understand how these villains, having Lord Durham thus committed, broke faith with him, and forwarded their packet of pretended grievances to his old enemy, Lord Brougham. They were unwilling to appear to their brother rebels in the light of parties to any pacific negociation, and they hoped that Lord Durham would not dare to expose the *real* bargain that had been made. The hope was rational, and it has not been disappointed by Lord Durham, who must of all the party be the person most annoyed and most damaged by Mr. Roebuck's inopportune disclosure.

The pretence of punishing men who were not to be punished must have been designed to cheat somebody. Who was the designed dupe?—Not the so-called exiles; they were let into the secret by Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield—not the rebels in Canada; the truth could not be long concealed from them. No—the fraud was plainly calculated to impose upon the loyal Canadian, on which it completely succeeded, and upon the people and parliament of England, with whom it was very near being successful. It may be imagined, perhaps, by some simple persons, that Lord Durham contemplated an example to be operative in other British colonies; but this were the most absurd hypothesis imaginable—the news of his lordship's *ordinance* could scarcely reach any other colony very long before the proof that all the threats of these ordinances were simple illussory, and the whole would thus amount to an engagement of impunity to rebellion in every dependency on her Majesty's crown; but then Lord Durham would be for three or four weeks the pacificator of a rebellion, and the benefactor of rebels all the rest of his life. However, it may be as well not to anticipate discussions that promise to be as entertaining as they must be important. To ministers, indeed, these discussions do not seem to hold out much promise of amusement, if we may judge from the postponement, not merely of the session of parliament, but even of the Cabinet Councils, customary at this season of the year. No council has met for the last month, notwithstanding the arrival of the Indian news and of Lord Durham's proclamation, and none is to meet before next week. No one can charge Lord Melbourne and his colleagues with any intemperate desire *to grapple with difficulties. It has been hinted, and possibly upon good ground, that the Cabinet at length* begin to see the prudence of preparing for a retreat: and that, like other ingenious and unscrupulous men, retiring from places in which they never ought to have been' they prefer leaving "the house on fire" to "putting it in order" before they retire. This much, at least, is certain then, that the meeting of parliament will exhibit *some* desertions from the ministerial benches. So many members have not been feeling the pulse of the country during the recess without some of them taking instruction. Whether the desertions will be sufficiently numerous to turn decidedly the majority, it may be rash to surmise; but defections there will be, quite numerous enough to weaken very materially a ministry already too week to carry on the government. Why, then, should Lord Melbourne and his associates trouble themselves about India or Canada, when they know that they can do nothing effectual in the affairs of either?—*Standard, Nov.* 27.

MEETING AT LLOYD'S.

Yesterday a general meeting of the subscribers to Lloyd's was held at the South Sea-house; Mr. G. R. Robinson in the chair.

On the motion of the Chairman, 20l. were voted to Miss G. Darling, for her heroic conduct in aiding in the rescue of nine of the crew of the Forfarshire steamer. The vote was carried by acclamation.

THE PROPOSED MERCHANTS ROOM.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the report of the committee in which the proposed alteration in Lloyd's was recommended. The chairman read the report. It stated that the committee having been informed that it was in the contemplation of merchants to establish commercial-rooms at the Royal Exchange, and that such establishments had been recommended before a committee of the House of Commons, the committee were of opinion that such a plan, if separate from Lloyd's, might be greatly injurious, whilst, if under the management and control of Loyd's, it would prove highly advantageous. The committee, considering the importance of this measure, and desirous of ascertaining the opinion of the special committee thereon, submitted the subject to their consideration at a meeting held on the 12th of September last, and suggested the expediency of making certain alterations in the by-law, so as to allow the admission, at an annual subscription of four guineas, of parties recommended and ballotted for according to the present by-laws, with the exception of the underwriters, who would continue to pay the subscription of 25l., as at present. At that meeting a deputation was appointed to confer with merchants respecting the intended commercial-rooms, the result of

which was, that it was ascertained that establishments for commercial purposes had been so recommended, that a commercial-room would be considered advantageous to the mercantile and shipping interests generally, and best conducted under the management of Lloyd's. The committee having received a letter desiring that a deputation would attend the joint grand Gresham committee on the 19th of October, in order that the views of Lloyd's might be ascertained, "as to being reinstated in the intended new building of the Royal Exchange, and the extent of accommodation required," the special committee were again requested to meet, when the same deputation was appointed to consult Mr. Basevi, the architect, and to confer with the Gresham committee; and that deputation requiring instructions as to the space for which they should apply, and to know whether a public court-room should be included therein, the propriety of making the alterations in their by-laws was discussed, and the deputation was directed to ask for space sufficient to include that object. The deputation, accompanied by Mr. Basevi, accordingly waited upon the Gresham committee, and made the application. The court, in considering the question of the alterations in their by-law, independently of their connection with the establishment of a commercial-room, referred to a requisition sent to the court in 1836, signed by 63 subscribers, suggesting that subscribers should be admitted on payment of an annual subscription only. The committee, unanimously concurring in that opinion, felt it their imperative duty to submit to the deliberate attention of the subscribers the changes so recommended, fearing that if the opportunity now afforded for obtaining a commercial room was lost, no other so favourable was likely to occur. The committee felt confident that by more closely uniting the commercial body, and by more widely opening the doors of Lloyd's this great establishment, still retaining its wealth and respectability as well as its official connection with the government and the public, both at home and abroad, would, by the adoption of this measure, uphold its present pre-eminence and enlarge the sphere of its influence and public utility.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report.

Mr. HARFORD said the subject was one of deep interest. He thought that it had not yet been fully considered, and that the question ought to be referred to a committee, and moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. DEWEY could not coincide with the last proposition. He thought that as much excitement prevailed upon the question, the subject ought to be decided at once. He thought the conduct of the committee unjustifiable, as it would be for the advantage of one class of persons to the injury of the members. The plan would lower the establishment in the eye of the public.

Mr. BIRCHMORE supported the report of the committee. Every precaution would be taken to render the admission of improper persons impossible.

Mr. KERR considered that the plan proposed by the committee would benefit the establishment.

After some further discussion, the amendment was put and lost by a considerable majority.

Mr. DEWEY then moved, as an amendment, that the subscription remain as at present.—Carried.

A ballot was demanded, but the question of the legality of such request was left, after some conversation, to the legal adviser of Lloyd's.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.—*Chronicle, Nov.* 29.

ANGLO-BELGIC BANK.

The general impression is that money is abundant and easy to be obtained upon the proposition of securities anything like tangible. It would appear, however, in the opinion of many persons, that the contrary was the case, since banks are springing up daily with the professed object of making money more plentiful, or rather of making paper accommodation more abundant. Among other projects for this end one has made its appearance, but in very private circulation at present, for the formation of an "Anglo-Belgian Bank," the prospectus of which presents a highly coloured description of the wonderful fertility and commercial resources of Belgium, and more particularly of its trading progress since the revolution there. To this there may be considerable truth, but certainly with respect to the wants of that country it has not been generally supposed that a deficiency of capital was the chief. It has, on the reverse, been seen that money was so easy that the principal part of the loans raised for the public service has actually been subscribed in the country itself, which may be taken as a proof that there is no scarcity of capital seeking for beneficial investment. For enterprises of every sort, such as railroads, mines, manufactures insurance and loan companies, it is confessed that there is no want of spirit and money among the people, and the prospectus itself gives a list of those established since 1833, which have absorbed capital to the extent of above 10,000,000*l.*, an amount which will excite surprise even in this country, where speculations of the same kind are carried on upon so large a scale. Exclusive of other concerns, there exist in Belgium two powerful monied institutions, one of which, the *Société Générale*, possesses a capital stock of nearly 4,500,000*l.*, and the other, the *Banque de Belgique*, of 30,000,000*fr.*, or about 800,000*l.*, all paid up. It is stated, indeed, that the accommodation rendered by these concerns to the trading interests is inconveniently narrowed, because they "limit their discounts to bills which have three well-known signatures, and are at short dates," but it should be remembered that the directors ought to be the best judges of the course of business, and of the extent which is safe as well as profitable. They have a direct interest in making the most profit that is consistent with prudence, and therefore, if long paper discounts are declined, the presumption should be that the benefit is not considered equal to cover the risk. They decline also, one of them at least, to advance by way of loan, or to make advances upon bonds, which must appear to be a commendable prudence where there is a paper circulation to be provided for "payable to bearer in specie." It is mentioned, moreover, that besides these two institutions, there are between 300 and 4000 private bankers, which, for a country like Belgium of 4,000,000 inhabitants, seem to be a proportion of money-dealers quite adequate to its agricultural and commercial exigencies. The amount of those is estimated not to exceed 20,000,000 francs, but it is clear that such a calculation must be founded on very loose data, and ought not at all to be relied upon. In addition to the usual business of bankers, the Anglo Belgian Bank proposes to make advances upon "investments in the public funds of Belgium, England, France," and other countries. Besides the circulation of promissory bank paper payable on demand, the bank is to issue "deposit receipts" bearing interest with a view, of course, to attract small depositors. The shareholders, it is stated, without any qualification, and as it would seem, not subject to any contingency of deficient profits or absolute losses, are to "receive 5 per cent. per annum upon the sums paid up," besides a dividend. It will be seen from this sketch that the system of operations proposed is, to say the least, of a very questionable character, and such as will be scarcely compatible with a sound money business. But, after all, it is by no means established that there is any deficiency of capital, public or private, in Belgium, for all the purposes of trade and speculation. The rates of interest current are not high, and the dividends of 8 to 10 per cent. noted as being paid by the two establishments referred to, which have been in operation several years of prosperous times, can be no criterion on which to found a certainty of similar results—results which, after all, cannot be looked on perhaps as sufficiently brilliant to compensate the risk which should always be taken into account of embarking in joint-stock banking speculations in a foreign country, where the property and the management can from the nature of things be so little under the control or supervision of shareholders here. It is sufficiently difficult to check paper money dealing on the spot, but afar off it must, of course, be next to impracticable.

The Belgians, after all, having speculators enough of their own at home, will probably have the discretion to oppose any introduction of the kind from abroad. What should we say to American, or French, or other capitalists, seeking to found banks in England?—*Times, Nov.* 15.

THE ASTEROIDS OF NOVEMBER.

One of the most splendid specimens of the "Falling Stars" and other meteoric phenomena that have ever been observed by the inhabitants of the metropolis was observed this morning at an early hour, and attracted considerable curiosity. For some in time it appeared as if produced by an alarming conflagration, in fact, several Fire Brigade-engines were turned out, and for upwards of two hours were traversing the metropolis in search of the supposed fire. The engine of the King-street station proceeded as far as Hampstead before the mistake was discovered while others of the stations in Barker-street, Wells-street, Crown street, Holborn, Jeffery square, and Wellclose square went to Kilburn, Ealing, round St. John's-wood, Holloway, and other places. The men belonging to the Society for the protection of Life from Fire, with their cumbersome "fire escapes," were running about in all directions, as also parties of the metropolitan police. The time when the phenomenon has been observed during the last six or seven years past has been in the interval extending from the 12th to the 16th of the present month. The same phenomenon has been observed precisely at the same time in Germany, Russia, Austriasia and America.

In consequence of the periodical accuracy of this meteoric visit, preparations have been for some months back in active operation to make more accurate observations, and we are given to understand that the principal observatories in England were put into requisition. During the progress of the meteoric phenomenon this morning the atmosphere was remarkably clear, and the stars shone with unusual brightness, the air was frosty with a sharp breeze from the east. It began a quarter before two, and the first object that attracted the attention of the observers was several stars of an ordinary size shooting from their original spots, and falling apparently to the earth, when it appeared that they exploded, for immediately afterwards the horizon was brilliantly illuminated by a vivid light: this, in the space of ten minutes or less, disappeared, but another light of a most splendid description rose from the same quarter and gradually expanded over the entire hemisphere. At intervals immense masses of crimson vapour appeared, intermingled with branches of silvery coruscations, which at times formed a rich and variegated canopy, covering the entire expanse from the east to the western hemisphere, presenting a most gorgeous spectacle. Towards four o'clock the phenomenon became very faint, but the bright columns of light radiating from it retained their splendour till half-past four, when it totally disappeared.

The phenomenon when viewed from a high elevation was most magnificent; the whole of the metropolis was illuminated, and also the country. In the Arctic region the light appear to perfection, particularly during the solstice. In England, according to various writers, the extremities of these lights are to be seen, so that in comparison the inhabitants of England have but a faint sight of their splendour, and their motions, according to the state of the atmosphere, often assume the colour of blood. In Siberia there is one species of these atmospheric phenomena, which regularly appears between the west and north like a luminous rainbow, edged with gold and silver colours. Beneath the arch is a darkness though the stars appear with some brilliancy. This species is thought by the natives to be the forerunner of storms. There is another kind which strike the beholders with horror, for they crackle, sparkle, hiss, make a whistling sound, and are more like the firing of a rocket. Every animal is struck with terror: even the dogs of the hunters are seized with such dread that they will fall on the ground, and become immovable till it is over.—*Globe Nov.* 14.

SINGULAR CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Last evening an inquest was held before Mr. Payne, at the Gentleman and Porter, New Street-square, on view of the body of Mrs. Sarah Johnson, aged twenty-six, whose death was occasioned by hydrophobia.

Mr. Francis Hutchinson, surgeon, of Farringdon-Street, deposed that he was called in on Thursday to see the deceased, and found her labouring under a great affliction of the nervous system, difficulty of breathing, and trembling of the limbs. She stated that she had got wet the previous night, which accounted for such symptoms. He had not at this time the slightest idea that deceased was affected with hydrophobia. On visiting her on Friday morning, she remarked "that a dog, which belonged to her husband, had some time since struck her on one of the upper teeth with his nose with such force as to loosen it: no mark whatever was left externally, but part of the saliva from the dog's nose was left upon her lips, and she fancied some on her tongue. He bled and leeched her, when she appeared much relieved. He saw her again at five o'clock the same afternoon, in company with another medical man, when from her manner they were both perfectly satisfied that it was a decided case of hydrophobia. She showed terror at the sight of toast and water, and on Saturday discharged an immense quantity of saliva from her mouth, and died about one o'clock that day. He made a *post mortem* examination and found the body generally healthy, but the lungs were much gorged with blood.

By the Coroner: The deceased stated that the dog was destroyed about a fortnight since in Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

By a Juror: There was no material difference between a person swallowing the saliva from a dog or being bitten by one. The symptoms were just the same. Since death the lips and mouth of the deceased were much swollen.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, the husband of deceased, deposed that he resided at No. 27, New-street, Fetter-lane, and was a beer shop keeper. At the time he took possession he had with the house a terrier-dog, which about two months since became very snappish, and he (witness) confined him as much possible in the beer-cellar. He had occasion to go down into the cellar one evening, when the dog ran up into the parlour where deceased was sitting. She exclaimed, "Poor Dan!" when the dog rushed at her and struck her with his nose as before described. Witness was alarmed at first, but finding no wound took no further notice of the circumstance. On Wednesday evening deceased was taken ill, and on Thursday the medical man first examined was sent for and attended her till death.

By the Coroner: Had no suspicion that she was afflicted with hydrophobia until informed of it by the doctor. Between five and six o'clock on Saturday morning deceased heard a dog bark, and then expressed her conviction that she was labouring under hydrophobia.

By the Jury: Had not seen the dog since he flew at deceased, but heard that he had been destroyed in Bridge-street about a fortnight since. Was not positive that such was the case.

The charwoman who attended upon deceased deposed that the deceased was afraid of water, and had told her (witness) she never expected to get over it, and begged that she would look after her children.

The Coroner having remarked upon the prevalence of cases of this description, and upon the extraordinary nature of the one before them,

The Jury returned a verdict "That deceased died of hydrophobia."

The unfortunate woman has left two children, and was far advanced in pregnancy with the third.—*Chronicle, Nov.* 29.

POLICE.

MARYLEBONE.—On Saturday Lieutenant Burt, of the 56th Bengal Native Infantry, was charged with having committed a savage assault on Mr. William Sewell, principal billiard-marker at the Portland Club-house, Stratford-place, Oxford-street.

The complainant, whose face presented a frightful appearance, stated that the defendant having inquired for him that morning at the club-house, was shown into a private room, when he (complainant), finding that he had come for the purpose of insulting him, desired him to quit the establishment. He rose from his seat apparently for that purpose, but no sooner had he come within the reach of complainant than he felled him to the ground with a tremendous blow of the fist, and while he lay helpless and prostrate beat him over the head and face with a stick with the most savage and unrelenting ferocity. He struggled and gained his legs twice, but was immediately knocked down again by his merciless assailant. He rose for the third time with his mouth filled with blood, and his eyes nearly closed, and was making towards a chair, when the defendant again knocked him down, kicked him and beat him with the stick till it was broken to pieces. At this moment the steward entered and saved him from further violence. A policeman was then called in, and the defendant was given in charge.

In answer to a questions from the bench, the complainant said, that the defendant formerly lodged at his house but he had been compelled to get rid of him in consequence of his rudeness to his (complainant's) wife, and hence arose the feeling of vindictiveness.

The defendant, in answer to the charge, said, that the complainant had grossly insulted him at his own house.

The magistrates were of opinion that the outrage called for more punishment than they could award by a summary conviction, and the defendant was held to bail to answer the charge at the sessions.—*Standard Nov.* 26.

DARING ROBBERY AND CAPTURE OF THE THIEVES.—On Friday evening last some thieves entered the house of Colonel Kaye, in the Royal Crescent, Bath, and took from thence a quantity of jewellery, consisting of diamonds, pearls, and watches, &c., amounting to the value of 3,000*l.* The robbery is supposed to have taken place about eight o'clock in the evening. Colonel and Mrs. Kaye left their residence about that time to attend an evening party, several servants remaining in the house; and the discovery took place immediately on their return home before midnight. Information being promptly given at the police station, Hall, a very clever officer, acting on some previous intelligence, that if any robbery should occur similar to those which had been so daringly executed in Bath for several previous winters, that the booty would probably be sent to Birmingham instead of London, immediately sent off two of the most active of the police establishment to Bristol. On arriving in that city one of them, standing at the door of an inn in Wine-street, for the purpose of observation, saw one who he had reason to suspect belonged to the party coming towards the inn, attended by a porter, bearing a carpet-bag. Keeping a strict watch on the further proceedings of this individual he found that he had ordered a bed, and deposited other baggage at an inn called the Plume of Feathers. He was seen shortly after to leave the house and get into a hackney-coach. From the driver of the coach information was obtained that he had got into a gig waiting for him on the Gloucester-road, where he had been joined by two others, and proceeded at a rapid rate in that direction. The officers, now certain that they were on the right scent, looked about for the speediest means of pursuit, and finding a stage coach about to start in the same direction, immediately acquainted the coachman with the necessity for expedition, followed so quickly that they arrived at the door of an inn about six miles from Bristol in a few minutes after the gig, which was standing in a shed near the inn, had deposited the party. After some resistance two were captured, and the third succeeded in making his escape, but not with the booty, for the whole of the valuables stolen on the previous night from Colonel Kaye were found concealed in the pocket of a Mackintosh cape. The robbers were then secured by being handcuffed, one on each side of Perry, the strongest of the officers, whilst the other undertook to drive them back to Bristol in their own gig. When they had proceeded some miles one of the thieves made a desperate effort to attempt to throw himself out of the vehicle, and would probably have succeeded but for the prompt assistance rendered by a young gentleman, who was fortunately at hand, and was summoned in the Queen's name to aid the officers. They were then secured by one being fastened to each officer, and compelling one pair to walk, whilst the young gentleman drove the gig containing the other, back to Bristol; and the robbers were safely lodged in Bath prison on Saturday night. The examination, which took place on Monday, was private, for the purpose of securing the third; and, from what transpired, there is little doubt but there will be a full discovery of the gang of housebreakers who have committed so many daring robberies in Bath for the last three years, so as seriously to frighten some of the elderly inhabitants into a resolution to leave the place, if they still continued undetected. Many very curious implements used in housebreaking, &c., were found in the boxes left at the Plume of Feathers, in Bristol.—*Globe Nov.* 22.

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF PRINTING IN GOLD.

A correspondent of the *Medical Gazette* has addressed the following curious statement of facts to that journal. It is dated from the General Dispensary, October 24th:—

Sir,—Should the accompanying case appear worthy of being recorded, I would beg its insertion, not being aware that any person has yet noticed this affection, which may perhaps be as novel as its cause, viz., the printing of Golden *Sun* newspapers! July 17th, John Oakey, æt. 19, a lad of pale, scrofulous complexion, applied at this institution for relief of a most distressing itching of the skin, and was admitted under the care of Mr. Caswall, whom I have to thank for his kindness in permitting me to supply the notes of this case. On examining the part affected, it seemed relaxed and inflamed, the sebaceous follicles considerably enlarged, and round them were small scabs, caused by his scratching to relieve the tingling sensation. The hair on the person was of a decided grass-green colour. On inquiry, the lad referred these symptoms to his occupation at a newspaper office, being engaged in printing the Golden *Sun* paper—so named from its golden type. It appears this hue is communicated by brushing a fine bronze-coloured powder (composed, according to the workmen's account, of copperas, verdigris, and quicksilver) over the type, which is first printed in yellow ink. This powder is given to those employed in ounce packets, and about forty hands were then employed, almost all of whom had been forced after a time to give up this work, some keeping at it only two days; others for a week or more; but all suffering more or less from its effects. The hair on his head and in the axilla was of the same green colour. He stated also that, on the third day of his being thus employed, he had been seized with a dreadful vomiting of a green-coloured fluid, and a sensation of heat and constriction in the œsophagus, with pain in the stomach, which he referred to swallowing and inhaling portions of the powder diffused through the air of the room: this was followed by epistaxis, recurring at intervals, itching, tenderness of the epigastrium and bowels, accompanied by loss of appetite and rest. As his bowels were confined, and his stomach irritable, he was ordered pulv. jalapæ cum hydrarg. chlorid., 12 grains; stat. sum. effervesc., an ounce and a half; c. mag. sulph., one drachm ter in die; and to relieve the itching, lotus popaveris, with occasional poultices. His continual scratching had destroyed the character of the eruption so much as to put it out of my power to state positively what it originally was, but it seemed to have been of the papular, subsequently assuming a vesicular appearance.—July 19th. The eruption has decreased, and the irritation is much relieved, but the hair still retains its green hue; the tenderness of the epigastrium and sickness have left him, his tongue is clean, and he sleeps well at night. Rep. Pulv. et Mist.—26th. He returned quite well, but still with the hair quite green, though gradually fading away. Ordered to continue his medicine, and return in a week, using in the meantime common pomatum to the hair, to soften and remove its harsh wiry character. Unfortunately, like too many dispensary patients, being relieved, he never returned to give up his letter, or obtain a letter of thanks to the party who had recommended him, and thus he deprived me of the opportunity of observing how his hair resumed its natural hue (a sandy colour, it seemed to be), as also of giving the termination of his case. This case having excited my curiosity, I asked and obtained permission to see the process of printing these papers. They are printed with yellow ink, composed of size and gamboge, and then handed over to men who, with a common hat-brush, distribute the powder over the paper, which adheres to the moist printed portions. About a dozen persons were thus engaged when I visited the office, all of whom complained more or less of the same symptoms. Some added, that this irritating powder had caused deep ulcers; others declared it had salivated them to a certain extent; but, though their gums appeared to be slightly spongy, they hardly seemed more so than those of most persons whose stomachs are out of order; and I could not detect any mercurial factor. I wished much to be allowed to have a portion of this powder for chemical examination, but my request could not be granted, as its composition is kept a secret. I was told it was prepared in Germany: it looked like very fine brass filings, the whole air of the room was loaded with it, and I my coat glistened, as also did my face and hair, which rivalled in brightness the wig of Caligula, who had recourse to gold dust to produce the effect I obtained so cheaply. This case would have been forwarded to you long before this, but, unfortunately, I had mislaid the notes, and have only now found them. I have referred in vain to the works of Thackrah, Ramazzini, and Patissier as also to the Dictionnaire des Arts—none mention this mode of gilding, or any similar effects on gilders. Believing it, therefore, to be as new as this new process of "illuminating" newspapers, I have done myself the pleasure of sending you this very imperfect notice of it, and remain, Sir, yours, etc.

GURNEY TURNEY, M. R. C. S. etc.

P. S. The illuminated letters in initials were executed, I believe, either in gold ink, prepared by grinding gold leaf with size, or by laying gold leaf in the letter drawn in size and then removing the superfluous portions. I think I remember having seen a work printed in gold letters, containing an account of the coronation of George IV., but do not know how the effect was produced.

We have taken some necessary liberties with this article, which, though properly addressed to scientific men, would not in its original shape suit the general reader.—*Standard.*

THE PASSPORT NUISANCE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 12

The effects of the new regulations, which appeared in all the newspapers about three months ago, concerning foreigners passing through France, are as inconvenient as the spirit which dictates them is mean and inquisitorial. Whether the King of a free people (if any people can be deemed free where passports exist) has a right to make such internal regulations with respect to his kingdom as even deniable, where they tend to the injury of commercial relations with the subjects of other countries trading with her under reciprocity treaties.

Not, however to pass a blind judgment on this system of revenue robbery and petty annoyance, I shall modestly and shortly expose the system as carried on at present under the new regulations. A foreigner—an Englishman, if you will—arrives in France, at an outport; he wishes to proceed without losing time to Italy, or to some country beyond the French frontier. He is first stopped by the Custom house, and not allowed to proceed, nay, not allowed to have even the accessaries for the night, till everything has been searched, which cannot be done till next day, should he arrive a little late in the afternoon. His passport, given by even the French Ambassador himself in London, is taken away from him, and he is made to pay 2*f.* for a provisionary one, which takes him to Paris only. On his arrival at Paris he goes to the Bureau of Police for his original passport; he is told that it has not arrived, nor will it for two days, at the expiration of which time he presents himself again at the office, and at length gets his passport; he must then go to his Ambassador, and leave his pass to be *visaed* there; and this done, he must return to the police-office again, and dance attendance for God knows how long; at length he obtains it. The annoyance does not end here; he is sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs to obtain his *visa* also, for which he is charged 10*f.* It is true that this last regulation is not always enforced, and seems merely a trap to cheat strangers out of their money, and he who knows no better is cheated of course. Four days will be the least time in which he can get his passport put to rights, so as to enable him to proceed. Should he not choose to run to and fro himself to the police-offices, &c., he must pay a commissioner to do it for him about 3*f.* or 4*f.* in addition, these people being countenanced by—nay, it is said are in the pay of, the Government. Should he, however, reject these means, every impediment will be put in the way of his getting his business done. I would ask why such difficulties should be thrown in the traveller's way more in France than elsewhere abroad? Why the French should be permitted, without remonstrance against them, to throw these frivolous and vexatious obstacles in the way of every traveller, whether he have pleasure or business for his object? Why the principal of reciprocity should be disregarded? Why the father hastening to see his dying child or the child to see its dying parent, should be detained necessarily till it is too late? Why the merchant's *commis*, tens with haste to support and make arrangements with his employer's correspondents, should be uselessly detained till his journey may be rendered of none effect? Why the credit of a nation is to submit to the caprices of a Government obliged to resort to such means to prolong its existence? If Louis Philippe's seat on the throne is so insecure as to require such a system of espionnage to be practised in the kingdom, it can surely not require that these ideal malcontents should not be allowed, like Cromwell and his friends in other days, to quit the kingdom; it would be natural to suppose that he who was supposed to be the greatest malcontent of all having placed himself on the throne of the legitimate monarch by a natured system of agitation, would be glad to let his former associates go out of the kingdom, and be satisfied with preventing their entry. But the King of the French fears that "his enemies are those of his household;" wherefore than does he behave thus towards the stranger? The reason is plain,—to throw every difficulty in the way of the improvement of the commerce of other nations, and to prevent them as much as possible entering into competition with his own people, and by little and little to gain by these small and pitiful steps a certain right to check the commerce of strangers in every possible way. I shall say nothing of the petty robbery of the 10*f.* by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, because this must bring him a large revenue of francs yearly, which is a sufficient inducement. I would ask what the Ministers have been doing to allow this system; and I will ask again, how it is consonant with the system of reciprocity, the foundation of our treaty between France and Great Britain?

It is sheer nonsense to call any country free where the system of espionage by means of passports is carried on. It is a proof that the Government has not the confidence of the people, or that the people are so bad that each individual must be prayed innocent to be trusted. Can there be a greater libel on a nation?

The system as one of preventive police is in itself hollow and inefficient; it is a cover for fraud, and a grievance

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to honesty. For example, any vagabond swindler, if he does not know it himself, can learn it from his fellows, the very simple process of discharging ink from paper by acid. It is said to be practised daily : the name, the description, and other particulars, are effaced from the passports, and the desired details substituted ; nay, the printed passports, it is said, have been engraved, and the Minister's name forged. Passports thus become covers, and afford facilities for the escape of knaves, whose papers are always seemingly the most regular, in order to avoid suspicion."

It is said that there exists at Paris a society, composed chiefly of refugees, who have an office for the sale of passports which have been fraudulently obtained by false names and descriptions, and that persons travel with them both on the Continent, and return them when they have no more need of them. They accommodate the tall, the short the lean, the fat, the dark, the fair, the Roman nose, and the Calmuck. Thus the very means which the Governments abroad have taken to perpetuate this badge of feudal slavery recoils on themselves by the artifices of the evil-disposed. It is a subject greatly interesting to the honest merchant, who is embarrassed at every step, and equally so to the man of pleasure. It is the curse of commerce, the grievance of traders, and a nuisance to man, woman, and child. It is said that of late in consequence of the Emperor of Russia travelling in Germany, the annoyance to all persons is intolerable, and has extended its influence to the Legations everywhere. It is almost disgraceful to have it as a police branch of the Embassies and Legations in England and abroad. It is in France, and elsewhere, the Jesuitism of politics, as cant is the Jesuitism of religion. Catholic, Protestant, or Mahometan, introducing itself surreptitiously into the bosoms of private families, and poisoning their minds by substituting gloomy suspicion and despondency for the cheerfulness of Christianity rightly understood, by condemning the innocent amusements of youth and of civilization. The passport system exists in no country with civil liberty, nor is it found except where there is a mutual mistrust between the Government and the people. It exists not in Great Britain, nor in the United States, nor in the New World ; but it exists where tyranny prevails, and there only.

A MANUFACTURER.

SPAIN.

[FROM THE CORREO NACIONAL.]

THE REMONSTRANCE OF COUNT LUCHANA.

It cannot have escaped notice that the representation of the Conde de Luchana against the augmentation of the army of reserve has raised a question of much greater importance than the military one involved in that measure, and the particular or private one of rivalry between him and General Narvaez.

The Conde de Luchana has raised a cry of alarm in the country, and denounced to the Queen and the nation the existence of a party which is conspiring for the overthrow of our institutions. He points out another general, who has hitherto been reputed liberal and patriotic, as the main support of that party, and offers to his fellow-citizens and the throne the aid of the army of the north to defend the constitution of 1837, and the regency of Maria Christina.

Nothing is more common in civil strifes than attempts to criminate and render odious presumed adversaries ; and in times of calamity and of popular mistrust easy is the task to poison the public mind with artful and erroneous prejudices.

That one or other of the parties into which unhappy Spanish society is split meditates the ruin of our institutions, and of the representative form of government, is a suspicion entertained among us, but that such a party, if it really exists, reckons upon the individual whom it suits General Espartero's animosity to point out as its champion, the authority of that general, however respectable, will be found much too feeble to persuade the Spanish people.

To judge the motives of any one is neither allowable nor reasonable. The provocation and injuries of the Conde de Luchana shall not induce us to follow his example of inferences and suspicions ; but since to suit his own purpose he has started the question of a dictatorship, the interest of the country demands that this idea be discussed, and that it be clearly ascertained whether such a dictatorship is really to be feared, and from whence it is to be expected.

To give the appearance of probability to the project which he supposes to be connected with the formation of the army of reserve, the Conde de Luchana gives the public clearly to understand that a party is plotting the fall of liberty, and that General Narvaez is the instrument of that party.

We have resolved on leaving untouched the personal question of General Narvaez, who needs not our aid to defend him, and who will know how to place his political conduct in its proper light. This resolution will render it unnecessary for us to speak of the opinions of a patriot, whom a general, who openly declares himself his adversary, undertakes to classify as a party-man—a thing which the individual interested has himself abstained from performing, since no public fact can be adduced in proof of General Narvaez belonging to any *clique* or political party whose opinions or designs he has exclusively advanced.

Ever since General Narvaez has appeared on the political stage, through acts which have secured him the attention and esteem of his fellow-citizens, he has resided almost constantly in those provinces which have been deemed the centre of liberal exaltadoism. From the nature of the duties which he had to discharge, he was constantly in contact with the people, with the national militia, and most distinguished patriots of Andalusia La Mancha, and Estremadura. Those of Arragon and Cuença gratefully remember the time he spent among them. Strange it is, however, that constantly operating in presence of the parties alluded to, never has either his conduct or opinions excited the least suspicion amongst the most ardent patriots, or in the masses so keen-sighted in judging of things in which they are interested.

The press of every political colour has applauded the acts of this general. The system developed by him in the pacification of La Mancha has resolved the practical problem of a powerful and efficient government against Carlism, and at the same time mild and protective for the Liberal party of all shades and colours. This the country saw and was delighted at, for they conceived the hope that by operating in other parts similar results would follow. But suddenly a voice of anger was heard, which said to the country, "No longer believe what you see : that which you imagine to be good is bad ; where you think your safety lies, there lurks your perdition."

It requires no small degree of self-confidence thus to pronounce against the opinion of the whole world ; to persuade oneself that an entire people would forego their own reason and judgement, and adopt sentiments and prejudices fostered and propagated in a moment of ill humour.

But speaking in the terms in which the Conde de Luchana does of a dictatorship necessarily awakens the idea of there being or not a man in the country who unable to bear an equal, and placing his will above that of the public as represented by the legal operation of the constituted authorities, has given examples of his being wanting in obedience to the government, and of even overturning it when it did not happen to square with his own views.

Here we shall soon lose sight of personal considerations, and become mere narrators of the history of our own times.

In August, 1837, there existed a government supported by a Cortes, both the product of *Progresista* opinion of that which was considered to go farthest in defence of political liberty. The arrival of General Espartero in the capital, contrary to the orders of the ministry, produced, as every one is aware, the downfall of that ministry. The nation and all Europe believed (without it being our duty to become guarantees for the ground of that belief), that the Exaltado party fell before the sword of that general.

The Exaltados themselves, unimpeachable evidence in the matter, believed this to be the fact.

A new Cortes assembled, and in them the Moderados had a majority. The cabinet which represented this party and this majority fell, too, in its turn before the will of General Espartero.

The Crown, in use of its rights, and supported by the unanimous opinion of different parties, just decreed that our means of defence should be augmented, and that a force equal to the pacification of the interior of the country and to send reinforcements to the armies of operations should be created.

The *veto* of the same general, placed at the head of 80,000 men, is opposed to the execution of that which the government, yielding to public opinion, had ordained, and denounces to public odium those who, without his approbation, had presumed to give such orders.

Where these things have and do take place within the knowledge and in the presence of twelve millions of inhabitants, it is no easy matter to succeed in making folks believe that they see on one side that which does not exist, and cease to see on the other side that which is plain to every sight.

We have not calculated the inconveniences to which the candour and freedom of our language may subject us. We are satisfied with having discharged our duties to society and ourselves, and giving one proof more that we have never employed means of which we should be ashamed.

One advantage has arisen from the publication of the representation of the Conde de Luchana, an advantage which in some measure compensates for the evils which it must produce. This advantage consists in its being made manifest to the whole world that which was a secret to few, but the declaration of which no one wished to charge himself with the responsibility.

Since the occurences of August, 1837, the power, the motive influence, the dispensal of patronage (to use the language of the representation), resided at the head-quarters of the army of the north. The fall of the Cabinet of the Conde de Ofalia after that of the Cabinet of Calatrava is the mark of the continuation of that power now visible to all.

We shall not imitate the example of the Conde de Luchana, and cry out that the country is in danger, because this power really exists in his hands. For a long time we have seen it placed there without exciting our apprehensions, because we believe that it is not in the power of any Spaniard, however exalted in rank and situation he may be, to invest himself with the supreme authority, or dictate laws to his fellow-citizens. He alone can succeed to place himself above the rest, and this by legal means alone, who, by public services, abilities, and love of his native institutions ; has secured the confidence of the country, and deserved that of her Majesty the Queen Regent.

This exalted confidence, and the influence of a happy star, have placed the Conde de Luchana in a situation of all power, but that power brings with it vast duties and an immense responsibility. The Conde de Luchana has just rendered his responsibility still greater by declaring himself incompatible with those who, in a humbler sphere, wish also to be useful to their country. Let Espartero alone, but save that country, and no one will question the means he may employ to save it. We, who have been so ill-treated by him, who always owed us a generous support, shall pardon his ingratitude if the triumph of liberty be only the result of the conditions he imposes.

But the situation of the country is of such a nature, and its inquietude so much increased in consequence of the progress made by the enemy, that it is not possible that the patience of the public will see the time consumed without requiring results equivalent to the power granted to obtain them—results equal in extent to the sacrifices which the war costs to the nation—triumphs which correspond to the number and valour of our soldiery.—*Morn. Chro. Nov. 29.*

CROTCHETS IN THE AIR ; *or an (Un)-Scientific Account of a Baloon Trip, in a familiar Letter to a Friend.* By John Poole, Esq. London, 1838.

(From the Athenæum.)

The adage, that there is "a patch for every hole, a plaster for every sore," at least holds good as regards aerial navigation. Such as may have been grieving over the recent magisterial caution which forbade Van Amburgh's tiger to "climb the skies," cannot do better than cease from lamentation, and listen to the "balloonicisms" of a Lion ! Furthermore, they are bound to consider it in the light of an extra-compensation, that the literary intruder into the trackless fields of space should be none other than their old friend and favourite, the redoubtable Paul Pry himself !

The crotchets before us—woven into a strain as merry as it is original—were noted down to satisfy the anxiety of one Tom, who anxiously inquired for particulars of his friend's aspiring journey. *Paul* (Poole) replies to his letter, query by query ; enjoining him, *in limine*, "the next time he speaks of that particular travelling-carriage (the Great Nassau), to speak of it with becoming respect, and call it *the Balloon*. All others, whether beneath the clouds, within or above them, are mere balloon-sprouts, chick balloons, balloon-*ettes*, in short."

The motives for his ascent were not new. He wished to go out of town,—to escape travelling fine*dumpers*, who are to be found (according to his report) even at *Thebes*, "taking the length of a fallen column with a yard *measure*"—to avoid turnpikes, and those three nuisances of foreign travel,—passports, police, and *la douane*. In the air, "there are no custom-house officers," Mr. Poole observes, with earnest self-gratulation, "to search your car, and ask, 'What have you got in that bottle ?'" and he holds, that freedom from these drawbacks, to say nothing of the fact that such an excursion offers the poet the best conceivable opportunity for building "castles in the air," should be accepted as compensation in full for the sole attendant inconvenience—*i. e.* the absence of inns and places of entertainment.

So much for reasons and preliminary observations ; now for details :—

"I do not despise you for talking about a balloon going up, for it is an error which you share in common with some millions of our fellow-creatures ; and I, in the days of my ignorance, thought with the rest of you. I know better now, Tom. The fact is we did not go up at all ; but at about five minutes past six, on the evening of Friday, the 14th of September 1838—(you want 'particulars' so there they are for you)—at about that time, Vauxhall Gardens, with all the people in them, *went down* ! Tom—Tom—I cannot have been deceived. I speak from the evidence of my senses, founded upon repetition of the fact. Upon each of the three or four experimental trials of the powers of the balloon to enable the people to glide away from us with safety to themselves, down they all went about thirty feet—then, up they came again, and so on. There we sat quietly all the while in our wicker buck-basket, utterly unconscious of motion ; till at length, Mr. Green snapping a little iron, and thus letting loose the rope by which the earth was suspended to us—like Atropos cutting the connection between us with a pair of shears—down it went with everything on it ; and your poor paltry little Dutch toy of a town, (your Great Metropolis, as you insolently call it,) having been placed on casters for the occasion—I am satisfied of *that*—was gently rolled away from under us. * * * *

"I apprehend that, judging from the common consequence of looking down from a point considerably elevated, you expect to be told that the sensation of dizziness was amongst the number. I remember meeting the younger B——, the surgeon, just after he had assisted at the opening of Person's skull. 'Did you find anything extraordinary in it ?' inquired I.—'I guess what you expect,' replied he, laughingly : 'We found a little water, *but no Greek*.' Now, you are expecting to be told

'How fearful
'And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low !'

Not so, however, from a balloon at *any* height. I do not know the exact elevation of the Shakspeare cliff : I believe though, it is not, by a great deal, so high as the cross of St. Paul's. I have run down on the verge of it (the cliff, please to understand,—) and looked over into the sea ; but have been compelled to withdraw by an overpowering sensation of giddiness. * * At an elevation of twenty-seven hundred feet, I looked down upon St. Paul's—that is to say from about eight times its own height—layers of smoke, like thin clouds hanging just above the swell of the dome, and not the slightest inconvenience of the kind you expect did I, or any of my travelling companions, suffer from our exalted position !"

To continue :—

"The balloon being lightened of a bag of ballast, it became a little more nimble, and, from the direction it was taking, seemed inclined to start for a race with the Birmingham train. Presently, however, it changed its mind and took a different course. *Mind* did I say ? no, no ; it has no mind. The truth must be told. It is a senseless, swaggering, inflated creature which makes a figure in the world, but is supported by nothing intrinsically valuable :—gas, bought but gas. * * We went—Why,, bless my soul ! now I think of it, I told you an hour ago : we went all the way to Wanstead."

And as for "Sights ! There was all London at a grasp, made of baby-houses, and pepper-castors, and extinguishers, and chess-man, with, here and there, a dish-cover—things which you call domes, and spires, and steeples. Oh, the vanity of man ! Then there were its squares and pleasant places, bedecked with gooseberry-bushes intersected by yellow strips, half a yard wide, in curves and zig-zags. Then there was the 'broad bosom of old Father Thames.' Broad ! I looked down upon it at its broadest, excluding with my half-closed hand all other objects, and thought what a bridge-builder must be the architect of Waterloo Bridge to have built nine arches for it when one would have spanned it ! * * We passed along the Blackfriar's Road (almost in a direct line), having hovered for a while over Bedlam. At one end of the Blackfriars' Road stood a bodkin bolt upright, with four little dots of light about it—they were just beginning to light the town—and at the further end were two other bodkins, commemorative of two great men."

It is impossible for us to extract a tithe of what *Paul* saw ;—among other important items, Westminster Abbey, the Opera House, Pit-mall George, and the National Gallery, each of which gives him occasion to crotchetize must pungently. Not so St. Paul's ; a significant hiatus in the text indicates the true sublime of its appearance from the height above. Another famous building is less sacred in his eyes :—

"And here we are over the Tower. What would Julius Cæsar have said at seeing his White Tower, with its four turrets, converted into a stand of cruets ! * * Looking down again, there are six little boxes, detached from each other, all of which might be placed in a moderately-sized room. They are the warehouses belonging to the St. Katherine's Docks ! and there are hundreds of tall anchoring barks'—(of which, when immediately over them, you see neither their masts nor rigging, nothing but their white decks)—which appear no bigger than Thames wherries ! Pretty little things ! When ultra-liberalism shall have done its best for free trade, and for the all-against-*us* reciprosity system : when all the negroes shall have been *white-man*cipated : when Sambo shall be Emperor of Jamaica, Alcibiades King of Barbadoes, and Ptolemy Viceroy of Antigua ; what appropriate, what commodious things those diminutive ships and warehouses will be for the purposes of our Colonies and Commerce ! Don't sail away, little ships—you may ere long be wanted. * * On the opposite side of the river we saw a line of arches, nearly as large as those of a bagatelle-table, extending to the length of about three miles, and on it were several little trunks, seemingly running away with each other ; it was the Greenwich railroad, with its train in progress—the prettiest plaything imaginable. * * It was now night—dark—and we had seen all the sights which daylight could show us. And where think you we are now ? Up amongst the raw materials of which are made hail rain, and snow—enveloped in the clouds. * * It was a very nice clean cloud Mr. Green chose for us, perfectly white, but (as I believe I have already told you) rather damp. It was so beautifully white that a crotchet took me that it must be the very material of which angels' garments are made. If so, and one had to choose between a fleecy cloud and fleecy hosiery, I should follow the counsel of my left elbow, which at this moment whispers me for which to decide. ** It was semi-opaque ; above, beneath, and round about us ; and although it did not prevent our seeing each other with perfect distinctness, it seemed to be so tightly drawn round the netting that supported the car, that had one thurst his finger through the meshes I fancied he must have made a hole in it. * * It certainly did seem very odd to be perched up there, like birds in a wire cage with a white cambrick handkerchief thrown over it, suspended from the ceiling, unconscious of the slightest motion, undisturbed by the slightest sound.

"Well, after some time we descended a little, leaving our nebulous curtain above us.

'But *London* showed another sight !'

"It was indeed a sight—on which has rarely, very rarely, been seen by, or within the memory of, even the oldest Balloonists." Mr. Green himself, in all his two hundred and seventy ascents, cannot number it more than (I think he said) four or five times. We certainly had been put upon short allowance of day-light for our observations, but here was a glorious compensation for that deficiency. *It was quite dark.* And now conceive yourself looking down on an enormous map of London, with its suburbs of the east, north, and south, as far as the eye could reach, drawn in lines of fire !"

Here follow some sapient general speculations on the illuminations of London, and particular ones on the march of *Gas*-tellect and quackery, evidenced in the numbers of palaces and medical establishments, discernible even by those voyaging aloft through the pure fields of ether. But we must have done—standing aside while *Paul* recounts the particulars of his descent :—

"Our cautious coachman (he says) had taken prudential measures for this, not very long after we had cleared the chimney-pots, spires, steeples, and such impediments. Hands were set to work—his own being sufficiently occupied by the important care of the valve-lines—first, to undo and take in the purple cover, which, with its yellow fringes and festoons, conceals the white-wicker nakedness of the car, and gives it so splendid an appearance. This being done, and the covering folded up and planed in a bag at the bottom of the carriage, the next order was to let go the grapnel, which was soon dangling at the end of a line of a hundred or a hundred and twenty feet in length. Then, the ballast being arranged, so as to be conveniently 'served at the shortest notice,' we were ready to descend as soon as choice or necessity might require. And : when the final descent was determined upon,—'Now,' inquired Mr. Green, 'how much ballast have we remaining ?'—'O, plenty,' replied some one.—'That answer won't do: *how much?*'—'Why, five or six bags under this seat, and four or five under the other.'—'That won't do : how many bags *exactly*, and what are their *weights* ?' These questions having been satisfactorily answered, 'Now, Mr. ——,' continued Green, 'be ready with a bag of ballast on *your* side, and you, Mr. ——, with one on *yours* : and when I call you by name—but be sure you wait till you hear your own name called !—please to throw out about four pounds of ballast.'—I give you these particulars, trifling though they be, first, in justice to Mr. Green, who, you will thence gather, is not the man to neglect a chance of safety even of the value of a grain of sand ; and next, as letting you behind the scenes, as it were—an indulgence but seldom accorded to the spectators of the public performance, the ascent.

"It was not, however, till nearly two hours after these preliminaries or ceremonies had been completed that the descent was accomplished. There was little or no wind, as you will infer from the fact, that at the end of a three hours' ride we found ourselves no further than Wanstead. For nearly half an hour, the balloon, having crossed a serpentine thing about six yards long and two inches broad (the River Lea), remained almost stationary over a lime-kiln, near the junction of the Romford and Chelmsford roads—quite high enough, to escape singeing. In vain did Mr. Green bob up and down and up again, in the hope of meeting with a current that would carry us *some* where, the further the better ; for a decent near London is never desirable (and the less so at night) as the balloon is general followed by a numerous mischievous rabble from the out-skirts of the town. And so it happened with us. But up or down it was the same thing ; there never was known a worse season for currents ; so that, at each descent, there was the eternal lime-kiln beneath us, and no rope seemed inclined to make *that* the landing point. In vain, also, did our captain endeavour to elude the pursuit of the rabble (whose shouts we distinctly heard) by hiding himself in the clouds ; no sooner did we re-appear, than again were we saluted with their 'sweet voices.' Well, we could not remain up for ever ; so, a convenient spot for the purpose being discovered, there we alighted in safety and with perfect ease—not the slightest rebound intimating to us that we had touched ground."

Here we leave our voyager, entreating him further, ere long, to treat us with ninety-eight pages of deep sea crotchets, originating within the narrow dome of a diving-bell !

MISCELLANEA.

HEIGHT OF WATER IN THE CANADIAN LAKES.—We understand that Alfred Barratt, chief engineer upon the western section of the Erie Canaal, with Mr. D. J. Brown, assistant engineer, visited Port Dalhousie, at the mouth of the Welland Canal, last week, to examine the water marks made in 1825, and ascertain the comparative height of water in Lake Ontario from that period to this. On examination they learned that since the year 1825 that lake had been gradually rising, and within three years past rapidly increasing in volume, and is now six feet eight inches higher than in 1825. It has fallen since the 1st of July two inches, so that the entire rise of water has been six feet and ten inches. Lake Erie, as near as can be ascertained, from water marks at the foot of the lake, and at Black Rock Harbour, has risen only about four feet, or something less. And the Niagara river below about the same, the comparative height of the river and lake not varying over two inches since 1826. Lake Erie has apparently fallen eight inches from its greatest height in June ; and from the extraordinary hot weather of the present summer, and the consequent evaporation going on, it would not be surprising if the lake should fall 18 or 20 inches by the 1st of December. The lakes appear to be following the present year a similar course to what they did in 1818, after the very high stages of water which succeeded the cold and wet seasons of 1815, 1816 and 1817. During those three years they rose rapidly ; and in the spring and early summer of 1818, were much higher than they had been for many years previous, although not so high as now. But in the hot summer of 1818 the evaporation reduced the lakes nearly two feet in depth, and they continued to fall gradually in each successive year, till about 1821-and then remained without much change till 1826 7-28 ; since which they have been continually gaining in height and volume.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

AN EGYPTIAN HEBE.—Among the bumpuleers who surrounded me the moment I jumped on the bank, was a beautiful bright-eyed little Arab girl, about eight years old leading a donkey, and flourishing a long stick with a grace that would have shamed the best pupil of a fashionable dancing master. By some accident, moreover, her face and hands were clean, and she seemed to be a general favourite among her ragged companions, who felt back with a gallantry and politeness that would have done honour to the ball-room of the dancing master aforesaid. Leaving her without a competitor, they deprived me of the pleasure of showing my preference ; and putting myself under her guidance, I followed her double little feet on the road to Siout. I make special mention of this little girl, because it is a rare thing to see an Egyptian child in which one can take any interest. It was the only time such a thing ever occurred to me ; and really she exhibited so much beauty and grace, such a mild, open, and engaging expression, and such propriety of behaviour as she walked by my side, urging on the donkey, and looking up in my face when I asked her a question, that I felt ashamed of myself for riding while she walked. But, tender and delicate as she looked she would have walked by the side of her donkey, and tired down the strongest man. She was, of course, the child of poor parents, of whom the donkey was the chief support. The father had been in the habit of going out with it himself, and frequently taking the little girl with him as a companion. As she grew up, she went out occasionally alone ; and even among the Turks, her interesting little figure made her a favourite ; and when all the other donkeys were idle, hers was sure to be engaged. This and many other things I learned from her own pretty little lips, on my way to Siout.—*Incidents of Travel.*

Joseph Lancaster, the celebrated founder of the system of education which goes by his name, died, in indigence, at New York on the 24th ult., in his 61st year. His death had been occasioned by an accident, having been run over by a gig.—(Globe.)

SHAMEFUL NEGLECT.—The Abbotsford, which sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta, left her letter-bag behind her. It was on the pier head, but through neglect, was not taken on board.—*Liverpool Paper. Nov. 21.*

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* This is quite unnecessary here ; any one can get a French passport. References are required, it is true, but never inquired after. How did Don Carlos get from England and through France ? Why, with a French passport. If he had not had one, or if the system had not existed, he would not have been so protected.